

AFGHANISTAN REPORT

NO. 41

AUGUST 1987

**CRISIS & CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM
THE INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES
SECTOR F-5/2, P. O. BOX 1173,
ISLAMABAD-PAKISTAN**

CRISIS AND CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM (CCAT) AFGHANISTAN

<i>Chairman</i>	.. Kamal Matinuddin
<i>Project Coordinators</i>	.. Ijaz S. Gilani Naseem Rizvi
<i>Associates</i>	.. Najam Abbas Fazal-ur-Rahman

1. The Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team comprises of leading academicians, strategists, researchers and policy analysts interested in the study of international relations. The members of this team meet periodically in groups; one team is devoted to the study of the Afghan crisis and conflict. In the light of carefully monitored information each group reviews current developments in its respective conflict area, and offers various policy options for consideration. While the Institute of Strategic Studies provides the forum, coordinates research and publishes the findings of the Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team, it does not necessarily share the views expressed by the team members whose participation in this group is in their individual capacity.

2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Afghan, Soviet, and other Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, Afghan Information Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen, as present in regular armies.

— Editor

AFGHANISTAN REPORT

AUGUST 1987

IJAZ S. GILANI
NASEEM RIZVI

Edited and Published by Kamal Matinuddin on behalf of the Institute of Strategic Studies vide DM. Islamabad Memo No. 2617/C of 14-7-1985 and despatched under GPO's Registered No. N-1072, Telephones: 824628, 821340, 824658.

Subscription Rates: *Annual* Rs. 120.00 *Single copy* Rs. 10; *Overseas Annual* US \$ 60.00; *Single* US \$ 5.00 including air mail. *Address:* The Institute of Strategic Studies, Sector F-5/2, Islamabad.

Printed by Abdal Ghani Barq at Ferozsons Rawalpindi Ltd., 32 Saddar Road Rawalpindi, Telephones: 62302 — 62366 — 67901 Telex: 54055 BARQ Pk.

ACRONYMS

AAP	=	Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen).
AAPSO	=	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.
AAWC	=	All Afghanistan's Women Council.
ADBA	=	Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.
ALA	=	Association of Lawyers of Afghanistan.
APC	=	Armoured Personnel Carrier.
CC	=	Central Committee.
CP	=	Communist Party.
DRA	=	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.
DYOA	=	Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan.
HIS	=	Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur ('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper.
HMV	=	Heavy Military Vehicles.
IHT	=	International Herald Tribune.
ICRC	=	International Committee of the Red Cross.
KHAD	=	State Secret Service.
KNT	=	Kabul New Times.
LOSPA	=	Local Organs of State Power and Administration.
NFF	=	National Fatherland Front.
NVDP	=	Ningarhar Valley Development Project.
PDPA	=	Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan.
POA	=	Pioneers Organization of Afghanistan.
PSFO	=	Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization.
RC	=	Revolutionary Council.
SAFS	=	Soviet Afghan Friendship Society.
TUA	=	Trade Unions of Afghanistan.
UJA	=	Union of Journalists of Afghanistan.
UNESCO	=	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNGA	=	United Nations General Assembly.
VFA	=	Voice of Free Afghanistan.
VOA	=	Voice of America.
VOG	=	Voice of Germany.
VOIR	=	Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (reportedly based in Iran).
WDS	=	Western Diplomatic Sources.
WHO	=	World Health Organization.
YPO	=	Young Pioneer's Organization.

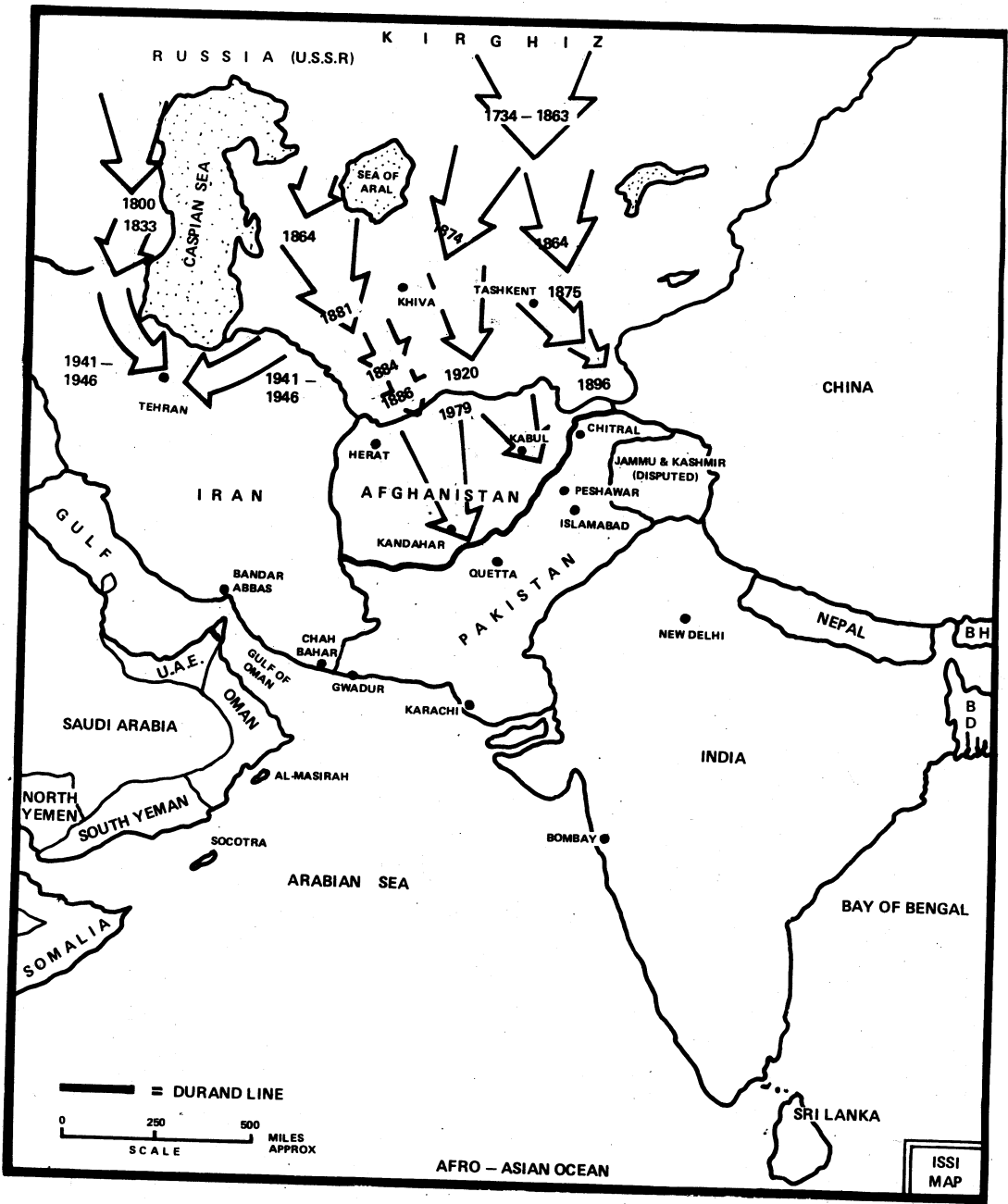
'Jehad'	=	To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam.
'Mujahideen'	=	Those who take part in Jihad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith.
'Jirga'	=	Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Loi Jirga'	=	National Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Afghanis'	=	Afghan Currency.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

The Historical Perspective	..	ISSI Map	
I. The Fourth Afghan War	..	<i>Hasan Akhter Gardezi</i>	
Assisted by	..	<i>Najam Abbas</i>	
1. Summary Perspective			1
2. Major Military Engagements			3
3. Provincewise Survey Analysis			6
4. Psychological Warfare Themes			37
APPENDICES			
1. Estimate of Losses: Mujahideen Sources			38
2. Estimate of Losses: Kabul-Moscow Sources			39
3. Provincewise Distribution of Engagements: Mujahideen Sources			40
4. Mujahideen Mobile and Immobile Targets and Soviet-Kabul Operations: Mujahideen Sources			41
5. Provincewise Security Operations and Returnees — Soviet-Kabul Sources			42
6. Maps of Afghanistan			43
7. Afghan Civilians Human and Material Losses			45
8. Notes			46
II. The Politico-Economic and Cultural Development in Afghanistan			
	..	<i>Naseem Rizvi</i>	
1. Foreign Visits and Agreements			47
2. Political Developments			52
3. Nationalities Policy			58
4. Economy	..	<i>Fazal-ur-Rahman</i>	61
5. Education, Youth and Health			65
6. Social and Culture			67

THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



I. — THE FOURTH AFGHAN WAR

1 — SUMMARY PERSPECTIVE (see map Appendix 6)

Mujahideen sources reported 330 incidents in 22 out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan in August 1987, while Radio Kabul reported 21 incidents in 7 provinces.

Figures from both the sources indicate a decrease in the number of engagements for the month as compared to engagements in the previous 7 months of the year, barring February 1987.

COMPARATIVE DATA WITH PREVIOUS MONTHS

Month	Mujahideen Operations	Soviet-Kabul Operations	Total Engagements
August 1987	236	94	330
July 1987	287	211	498
June 1987	193	244	437
May 1987	335	96	431
April 1987	300	198	498
March 1987	339	149	488
Feb. 1987	177	35	212
January 1987	309	135	442

Mujahideen sources reported 94 air and ground operations undertaken by Soviet-Kabul forces in August 1987 as against 21 incidents reported by Radio Kabul.

Various factors might have contributed to the decline. Firstly, PDPA's General Secretary Najib, and then Premier Kistmand, were out of the country on visits to Moscow. The military might have opted to 'play cool'. Secondly, as Kabul was asking for another round for negotiations in Geneva, they perhaps did not want to create an atmosphere unfavourable for their peace efforts. Thirdly, after prolonged military operations, March to July, perhaps the two sides needed a period of respite to prepare for the changed climatic conditions in the months of the fall and winter ahead.

The 330 engagements in August 1987 comprised of 87 Mujahideen

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance provided by the Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad, in the preparation of this part of the monthly report.

mobile and 149 immobile targets, besides 49 air and 45 ground operations by Soviet-Kabul forces.

The highest intensity of conflict was reported from Kabul, Logar and Wardak provinces respectively. Sizeable engagements took place in Paktiya, Ningarhar and Parwan. Thus it might be said the intensity of conflict concentrated in Kabul and adjoining provinces of Afghanistan.

Urban conflict was witnessed in and around 9 provincial capitals, including the 4 major cities of Qandahar, Jalalabad, Herat and Kabul.

COMPARATIVE DATA WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

Month	Mujahideen Operations	Soviet-Kabul Operations	Total Engagements
August 1987	236	94	330
August 1986	241	79	320
August 1985	153	59	212
August 1984	139	119	258

Mujahideen's Political Targets

3 KHAD agents were wounded as they hit mines planted by Mujahideen in Jada Kula Sabz, Ghazni.

On July 22, Mujahideen attacked a KHAD Centre and inflicted damages to its building.

In an operation in Hesarak Ghilji district of Ningarhar, Mujahideen injured the ruling Party secretary of the district. A high intensity bomb explosion badly damaged the local KHAD office near Pashtunistan chawk, Jalalabad. A number of KHAD men attending a meeting were killed or injured. Mujahideen wearing Afghan army uniforms captured a number of government officers including 2 KHAD officers. Mujahideen captured 3 KHAD men near Herat on August 4.

In Bamiyan province, Mujahideen attacked posts manned by "KHAD personnel" and killed or injured a number of them. During another attack on the provincial headquarter Bamiyan Mujahideen killed a number of provincial officials.

In a late night attack on August 6, Mujahideen destroyed a number of electric pylons in Saroobi district of Kabul. Mujahideen captured 5 KHAD men from a village of Kabul province. Another KHAD man was captured in Gulbahar, Parwan.

Mujahideen killed a member of the ruling Party members in Laghman, Parwan. Another KHAD agent was killed by Mujahideen in War-

dak on August 7.

Mujahideen were particularly active against the Afghan secret police KHAD in August 1987.

Bomb Blasts

2 bomb blasts were reported from Pule Khumri, Baghlan. The first bomb went off in a Soviet-Kabul security post and another in a cinema house of military personnel. A powerful explosion near Push-tunistan chawk in Jalalabad caused damage to 5 nearby buildings.

Soviet-Kabul air losses

As compared to previous months, fewer aircraft were downed in August 1987. A number of factors might have caused this decline.

- i. The Soviets have altered their flight plans.
- ii. Soviet planes taking off from Kabul spend a longer time in gaining height in intricate spiralling patterns before finally turning east towards Jalalabad.
- iii. Soviet aircraft tend to make quicker entries and exits from the areas attacked.
- iv. While on bombing missions, the Soviet and Afghan pilots prefer to release bombs from higher altitudes.
- v. As military transport planes take off or come in for landing other aircraft drop flares to distract targets for the heat seeking devices.

Some observers also say that the decline in the number of Soviet aircraft downed in August might, in some measure, relate to supply and demand position of ground-to-air missiles with the Mujahideen.

Soviet Kabul propaganda trends

Both Soviet and Kabul media demonstrated great enthusiasm over the recent happenings in the Kurram agency.

It was alleged that the Pakistan army alongwith the Afghan refugees had committed an aggression against the tribal people, the Turis and Bangash. Soviet Kabul media agencies said that Pakistan intended to establish "foreign bases" in these tribal areas.

2 — MAJOR MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

It seems that the Mujahideen concentrated more on striking on security posts in various Afghan provinces in August 1987. Soviet Kabul posts in Pakiya, Ningarhar, Kunar, Logar and Wardak were extensively attacked. Mujahideen claim that they had destroyed or

damaged 32 security posts in August 1987.

Provinces Bordering Pakistan

Attack on Ghazni airport

Using 107mm rockets, Afghan Mujahideen attacked installations at the Ghazni airport. An arms and ammunition depot caught fire and two helicopters were seen in flames.

Attack on Jalalabad Cantonment

Mujahideen attacked Jalalabad cantonment with missiles and rocket launchers. An arm supplies godown and grid station were hit. Power supply was cut off to Jalalabad between August 9 and 12. Provincial administration buildings received extensive damage during the attack.

Qandahar

Approximately 5,000 Soviet-Afghan soldiers and militiamen encircled Mujahideen strongholds in Panjwai, west of Qandahar, beginning July 25. Intense shelling on one of their three main bases pinned down the Mujahideen in Panjwai. In order to relieve them Mujahideen attacked the Soviet Kabul troops at seventeen different places. Soviet casualties were high. According to eyewitnesses, 5 trucks full of bodies of Soviet troops were seen heading towards Qandahar airport on July 30.

The Mujahideen also attacked a Soviet convoy motoring up to reinforce the Soviet-Afghan forces in Panjwai.

Soviet Kabul Attacks

Soviet Kabul forces attacked Mujahideen positions in Jaldak, Zabol but failed to wipe out resistance strong points.

Afghan troops attacked Mujahideen bases in and around Ghazni city.

Soviet Kabul foiled a major Mujahideen attack on the fortified military base in Urgoon, Paktika. The Mujahideen were compelled to retreat after having lost 30 killed and 130 wounded.

Soviet fighter planes conducted bombing missions against different Mujahideen strongholds in Pakhtiya province in early August. These air strikes were directed at Mujahideen positions around Zazi, Khost, Cham Kani and Said Karam.

Provinces along Soviet borders

Soviet Kabul forces clashed with Mujahideen at Angoor bagh and

Ahandara in Takhar province. Mujahideen forced them to retreat towards Taluqan.

Mujahideen frustrated a Soviet Kabul air and ground operation at Khanabad in Kunduz province. Mujahideen claimed having inflicted heavy losses to the enemy.

Soviet Kabul forces attacked some rural areas of Faryab province. They destroyed barns of harvested wheat of the farmers.

Mujahideen activity near River Oxus

The Mujahideen are reported to have captured several Soviet soldiers when they attacked Nehr-e-Jadid security post at the Amu river on July 13.

Mujahideen also attacked Qad Argun post at the bank of Amu river and seized a sizeable amount of arms and ammunition on July 19.

Later reports from Jozjan province stated that Mujahideen had destroyed two Soviet boats in Amu river on July 24. The attack was followed by heavy Soviet ground and air bombardment of civilian areas of Jozjan.

Convoy attacked in Balkh

Mujahideen attacked a convoy of Soviet Kabul troops at Charbolak on Mazar-Shibarghan highway. These armoured units were advancing towards Shibarghan from Mazar-e-Sharif.

In the course of the operation 60 Afghan troops switched over to Mujahideen side. The convoy lost a number of vehicles.

Provinces Bordering Iran

Activity in Herat

Mujahideen conducted a number of operation when General Secretary Najib was on an unannounced visit to Herat on August 18. Immediately after Najib's arrival in the city the Mujahideen attacked the 17th divisional headquarters. An isolated battalion headquarter and a local hotel were also attacked. Losses were inflicted on provincial administration offices and an ammunition depot in the city.

Kabul and adjacent provinces

On August 6, Soviet Kabul forces launched an attack on Shakardara district. Troops with heavy weapons were placed at different posts of the area. The next morning both Soviet Kabul ground and air forces dropped bombs on the surrounding rural areas. Villages suspected as

Mujahideen's hiding places were heavily pounded by the artillery. One Mujahideen base was destroyed in Dolana-Quchi. Both sides suffered heavy casualties. Extensive damage was done to the civilian population and a large number of them fled their villages.

Meanwhile, Mujahideen hit at the electric supply system of the Afghan capital. Mujahideen also attacked an army centre in Kohe Safi and a military camp in Chahar Asiyab. Several security posts around Kabul were also raided. Some observers think that the present Soviet Kabul campaign was in retaliation of Mujahideen operations in Chakari, Shewaki and Qarabagh areas of Kabul province in late July.

Logar

Since mid-July, Mujahideen attacked various military installations, security posts, camps of the Soviet Kabul forces in Logar province. This has followed by air and ground attacks on Mujahideen positions in Chinare area. Mujahideen attacked a Soviet Kabul convoy and destroyed a number of vehicles. Mujahideen frustrated an attack on their centre in Aabe Chakan. Mujahideen centres were once again subjected to aerial and ground attacks on August 11. Mujahideen pushed the Soviet Kabul ground troops back after fierce fighting.

3 — PROVINCEWISE SURVEY ANALYSIS

Provinces bordering Pakistan

Nimruz (Also bordering Iran)

Radio Tehran: The Afghan government jet fighters have bombed positions of Mujahideen in Nimruz province. Six MiGs raided Mujahideen positions. As a result 6 Mujahideen were martyred and some others were wounded. This was the third air operation of Afghan bombers in this areas during the last 4 months (News Urdu: 16 August 1987).

According to another report the Afghan Mujahideen launched an attack on Kabul troops in Nimruz province early this month, killing 14 soldiers, downing a helicopter and destroying 2 enemy tanks (16 August 1987).

Hilmand

Mujahideen sources: The Kabul regime has brought in and settled an unspecified number of Mari tribesmen from Pakistani Baluchistan in the vicinity of Boost. Some Mari tribesmen were also seen living in tents near Qandahar Airbase.

On July 7: The Mujahideen attacked regime posts and installations in Girishk. Forty regime supporters were killed or wounded, two tanks were destroyed and several buildings suffered damage. On the same date, the Mujahideen hit and brought down a helicopter near Girishk.

On July 30: Mujahideen attacked a security post near Girishk. The regime soldiers fled the post leaving behind 9 dead bodies.

Qandahar

Mujahideen sources: Between July 1 and 19, Soviet-Kabul troops alongwith elements of Mari tribesmen from Pakistani Baluchistan carried out a series of offensive operations in Mahalajat, south of Qandahar city. They heavily shelled and bombarded Mahalajat and surrounding areas. They also closed irrigation channels leading to the outskirts of Qandahar city.

During 18 days of fighting, the Mujahideen destroyed 43 tanks/APCs/other vehicles. About 500 Soviet/Kabul/Maris were killed. Seventy-four government soldiers were captured. Another 110 surrendered to the Mujahideen. On the resistance side, 80 Mujahideen were killed and 145 wounded.

The civilian population of Mahalajat suffered heavy losses as a result of indiscriminate aerial bombardment and shelling. One hundred and twenty civilians, including women and children were killed or wounded. Fifteen villages and 70 per cent of the agricultural crops in the area were destroyed.

Soviet-Kabul bombardment forced a large number of residents of the outskirts of Qandahar to move out to the Dasht (desert), where they built temporary huts of mud.

An AN-12 was destroyed by Mujahideen near Qandahar Airport on July 12.

A MiG was shot down in Mahalajat, Qandahar on July 20.

Eight Soviet Kabul troops, including an officer, were killed when the jeep they were travelling in hit a land-mine in the Dand, a Qandahar city suburb on July 22.

The Mujahideen attacked the subdivisional headquarters of Argha-nistan in Qandahar province, August 3, as a result of which 15 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed. Four tanks/armoured vehicles were also destroyed.

VIRA: Reports from Qandahar province state that the fierce fighting which began between Mujahideen and the Soviet-Kabul troops since late July is still continuing. The fighting had broken out when more than 5,000 Soviet-Kabul troops besieged Mujahideen positions in the Panjwai area of Qandahar province. Panjwai Woleswali has been

repeatedly attacked since Soviet invasion some 7 years ago.

The Mujahideen sources say that the Mujahideen have been able to break the siege and are now counter-attacking the invading Soviet troops.

The reports say that 3 Soviet MiG aircraft have been shot down by the Mujahideen (News Persian: 3 July, 1987).

Yet another report says that a military transport plane of the Soviet troops was shot down by the Muslim Mujahideen in Qandahar city last week. All the troops and crew were killed (News Pushto: 13 August 1987).

Muslim Mujahideen attacked a military station of Soviet-Kabul troops in Qandahar city and during the fighting, which continued for 5 days, heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy troops (News Pushto: 27 August 1987).

Radio Tehran: Afghan Muslim revolutionaries inflicted heavy life and material losses on the Communist forces by attacking their post near Arghandab (31 August 1987).

VOA: Soviet forces are reported starting a withdrawal from the area west of Qandahar city, after a week of heavy fighting. As VOA's John Shultz reports from our Islamabad Bureau, Soviet forces surrounding a Mujahideen stronghold took heavy losses from suicide squads:

Reports reaching Pakistan from several commandos in the battle area say the fighting started July 25th, when some five thousand Soviet and Afghan government troops encircled Mujahideen's strongholds in Panjwai district, west of Qandahar. Earlier reports upto July 30 speak of volunteer suicide squads of Mujahideen resistance forces attacking the encircling troops in 17 different places. They were attempting to break the way and to silence the steady bombardments of mortars, artillery, tanks and jet aircraft. Reports just reaching Pakistan say, three Soviet jet fighter bombers were shot down in the first five days of fighting. A report which could not be independently confirmed also claimed destroying a large number of tanks. Casualties on both sides are said to be high with no specific numbers given. However, an eye-witness from Qandahar city, arriving in Pakistani border town of Quetta said the bodies of the Soviets dead were being transported to the Qandahar airport on July 30 (Newsline English: 2 August 1987).

The six day fierce fighting ended in the South West of the Qandahar city on 16th of August. The Communist troops are trying to complete the project of highways around the city. They are also trying to eliminate the strong positions of the Mujahideen situated on the streets and other areas in the South of city (Radio Report, Urdu: 21 August 1987).

Afghan resistance fighters say they have destroyed Soviet and Afghan Government Army base in the city of Qandahar in southern Afghanistan. Rebel leaders in Pakistan say their forces staged a heavy rocket attack on 23 August in a region, north of Qandahar. The reports says smoke and flames were seen rising from the Soviet base, but they did not mention damage or casualties.

According to Afghan army defectors, the Afghan Government base was destroyed. The defectors giving eye-witness accounts of the rocket attack say fifty Government soldiers were killed, while food, fuel and ammunition stores were destroyed (News English: 26 August 1987).

In the continued fighting in the outskirts of Qandahar in South of Afghanistan the Soviet-Kabul troops are reported to be putting pressure to drive out the Mujahideen from the outskirts of the city. The report says that the Soviet troops have not succeeded so far to break the strong defence of Mujahideen. The details about fighting are not available but the radio message received from the battlefield says that heavy loss of life was caused to both the sides.

Qandahar is the second major and historical city of Afghanistan. A major portion of the city has been ruined due to the bombardment and shelling by the communist troops this year. In the recent weeks some military units of the communist troops have been engaged in forming a no-man land by demolishing the houses located between the old city and localities where the Mujahideen have set up their strongholds. The Afghan leader, Dr. Najib had visited this war-stricken city on August 21 and later, the Kabul Radio repeatedly appealed to the citizens to help contribute in the reconstruction of the city (Radio Report Urdu: 30 August 1987).

AFP: A week long offensive by Soviet and Kabul troops on the Mujahideen rebel stronghold of Panjwai in southern Afghanistan paused Sunday as part of the attacking force was withdrawn. Rebel sources said Seventeen rebels, 27 government troops and 19 Soviet troops have been killed since the offensive was launched on July 25.

The AIP, which is close to the Mujahideen, also said 25 rebels had been wounded, two Afghan planes shot down and a number of government tanks and other vehicles destroyed. Various rebel sources said a part of the Soviet-Afghan force besieging Panjwai, the third rebel stronghold around the town of Qandahar to have been attacked since May, had withdrawn Sunday. But the AIP, in a dispatch monitored here, noted that fresh troops had arrived in Qandahar on July 31.

Some, 1,000 people, fleeing the fighting arrived Sunday in refugee camps north of the southwestern Pakistan city of Quetta, local corres-

pondents said (AFP: 6 August 1987).

Zabul

Mujahideen sources: 13 July: Mujahideen ambush Kabul regime troops near Kharan, Shinkai, knocking out 3 tanks.

18 July: Five vehicles belonging to Mujahideen carrying arms and ammunition were bombarded by Soviet aircraft near Salison. Twenty-five Mujahideen killed. The vehicles were destroyed.

23 July: Mujahideen attack and destroy 2 arms depots during attacks on Soviet-Kabul positions in Shinkai district.

28 July: Mujahideen attack a "Russian" base in Kalat. Four tanks destroyed and 21 'regime soldiers' killed.

Soviet-Kabul forces mounted a big attack on Mujahideen positions in the Jaldak sub-division on July 29. Mujahideen hit back and killed more than 50 soldiers of the attacking force. Seven tanks/armoured vehicles were also destroyed.

Reports said the Mujahideen could have "eliminated the entire force" but due to the arrival of Soviet airforce which obliged them to pull back to places of comparative safety. Vehicular traffic remained suspended on the Kabul-Qandahar highway for 2 days after the fighting in Jaldak.

On August 7, Mujahideen 'pushed back' a Soviet military convoy advancing towards Qandahar from Qalat Ghilzai. The convoy was attacked near Jaldak town. The Soviet-Kabul lost a tank.

On August 17, Mujahideen stormed a security post in Atghar sub-division. Regime troops fled after an hour's fighting. Mujahideen captured some arms and ammunition alongwith other military supplies.

VIRA: Afghan Muslim freedom fighters destroyed several tanks and personnel carriers of the Communist troops, in severe fighting which took place in Nawa Alaquadari, recently. The Mujahideen also set ablaze an arsenal depot of the enemy. Tens of the enemy troops were killed and a number of arms captured by the Mujahideen. The Mujahideen also shot down a helicopter of the Kabul regime. One of the Mujahid was martyred and several others were injured in these operations (18 August 1987).

Radio Tehran: The Afghan Muslim freedom fighters killed five Soviet-Kabul troops in a fierce encounter in Zabul province, on 7th August. The Mujahideen have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy by destroying seven tanks and armoured vehicles of the Communist troops. A two-day curfew was imposed in the area after the attack (News Pushto: 13 August 1987).

VOA: Reports of fierce fighting have been received from two parts

of the Zabul province in the South East of Afghanistan. The first fighting erupted when the troops of the Resistance Movement suddenly attacked a group of Soviet Commandos. Salahuddin Ahmad presents reports of John Shultz filed from Islamabad.

The special troops of the Soviet commandos have been trying for some time to turn the table by ambushing the Mujahideen. A Soviet Commandos unit consisting of seventy troops was busy in ambushing the Mujahideen near a Soviet position on 13th August, when it was itself ambushed by the Mujahideen. The battle continued next day for more than six hours when the Mujahideen retreated safely. The Soviet troops could not apparently get any air cover before dusk. Later the helicopter and MiG aircraft started bombing the positions of the Mujahideen.

The Mujahideen say that they fired the SAM-6 surface to air missiles on the Soviet troops, and some of them could hit the target. No independent source has so far confirmed the results but Mujahideen commandos arriving in the border cities say that they destroyed eight tanks with the help of 82mm guns and also killed some of the enemy troops. The fighting took place in the hills. They say it is difficult to give the number of the killed or wounded Soviet Commandos.

Another operation was carried out in the Zabul province on 29 July in which the Mujahideen attacked a regime post near Kalat, capital of the province. They used 107mm multi barrel guns and other small weapons. They say that they killed 33 enemy troops and made twelve other captive and destroyed a truck and an armoured vehicle (Radio Report Urdu: 21 August 1987).

The Mujahideen claimed that they have captured Shinkai town east of Afghanistan. The VOA correspondent Irfan Ghazi reports from Islamabad that this town is located close to Pakistan border and along the supply routes of the Mujahideen leading towards the Central and South Western Afghanistan.

The Quetta based Afghan Mujahideen sources say that they have received a Radio message of Mujahideen Commanders from the battlefield in Shinkai town on Wednesday last. Some reports of reliable sources say that the Soviet and Kabul troops have retreated after suffering heavy losses of life and material. The sources say that the Mujahideen also suffered heavy casualties. The report could not be confirmed from independent source but if it is correct then it will be the second big victory of the Mujahideen in Shinkai area recently. In early July Mujahideen ambushed a 40 member group of the Special Soviet troops which was assigned the task to make secret attacks on caravans passing through the Shinkai mountains. In the ambush the Mujahideen had

killed thirty-five personnel of the group (30 August 1987).

Ghazni

Mujahideen sources: 15 July: Mujahideen fire RPG-7 on Soviet-Kabul posts at Sultan Mahmud Hotel and Qala Kuhna in Ghazni city.

16 July: Mujahideen shot down a helicopter in Qarahbagh, a sub-division headquarter.

20 July: Mujahideen fire 107mm rockets at Ghazni airport, hitting 3 helicopters and killing 56 troops.

22 July: Two APCs were destroyed 20 regime soldiers killed in a clash near Ghazni city.

1 August: Mujahideen attacked and destroy a 'big van' carrying liquors to Ghazni city for the use of 'Soviet troops performing their international obligations'.

3 August: Mujahideen fire rockets on a mobile military force near Aab-e-Band, knocking out 2 vehicles and killing/injuring some troops.

A tank and two other vehicles hit landmines laid was Mujahideen in a separate incident.

VIRA: In Ghazni area, a number of Soviet-Kabul troops were killed or injured by the Mujahideen while heavy losses were also caused to their military equipment including four tanks. Three troops of Kabul regime were also made captive by the Mujahideen (News Persian: 19 August 1987).

In two operations in Afghanistan's eastern province of Ghazni the Afghan Mujahideen killed and injured scores of communist troops and had destroyed seven tanks and armoured vehicles. The Mujahideen launched missile attack on the military air field of the communist troops in Ghazni province and destroyed a godown of the military hardware. They also killed or injured eight communist soldiers (10 August 1987).

VOG: The Soviet-Afghan Air Force in a well planned attack have destroyed an emergency hospital in Ghazni city. The hospital was functioning under a West German-Afghan committee. A spokesman of the Committee said in Bonn today that three Afghan patients were wounded as a result of attack on the emergency hospital, situated in a mountain cave. A Swiss doctor and a German camera team succeeded to shift to a safe place in time (News Urdu: 10 August 1987).

Paktika

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen captured a Soviet-Kabul security post near Urgoon cantonment on July 22: A tank was destroyed and many regime soldiers killed or wounded.

The same day Soviet-Kabul forces sent out helicopters to bombard Mujahideen centre near Sharna, provincial headquarter. One of these was shot down.

Mujahideen continued their attacks on Soviet-Kabul security posts and military establishments on July 25 and July 26. A tank was hit with RPG-7 Zhami post.

VOA: Separate Mujahideen sources say that on August 14, one of their units deployed to cut off the link between two Afghan army posts, took heavy loss in a short battle. The unit was deployed near Urgoon in Paktika province, south east of Kabul. The Mujahideen say, the unit found itself surrounded by a larger Afghan government army force and thus 35 Mujahideen were killed including one local commander and 20 more were wounded. Twenty-five Afghan army soldiers were reported killed. Kabul Radio says the battle came when one of its border units ambushed the Mujahideen unit as it crossed into Afghanistan from Pakistan. The Radio reports the seizure of a large quantity of arms and a Radio set (Newsline English: 9 August 1987).

Radio Kabul: An extremist armed opposition group led by Mulla Mohammad Hasan, who had been trying to cross the border for murder, sabotage, and plunder, has been crushed by courageous and vigilant border forces.

Bakhtar has reported that personnel of the Urgoon border unit, after becoming aware of the evil intentions of extremist elements recently, called on the group in the Qala-e-Hayder region to give up fighting, bloodshed, and fratricide and to surrender to the border forces.

The report adds that the extremist elements, who had intended to enter the country on the instructions of their imperialist and reactionary masters, refused to surrender and opened fire on the border guards. The report adds that the courageous border guards acted in order to prevent the criminal actions by the extremists. As a result, the above group including its ringleader and his deputies named Shadi and Naem Agha, were crushed and 84 light weapons, 19 rocket launchers with 50 rockets, 53 hand grenades and a radio set were seized by the border forces (Domestic Service, Dari: 7 August 1987).

Paktiya

Mujahideen sources: 18 July: Mujahideen fire rockets at security post at Torghar near Zazi cantonment. In the fighting that ensued a tank was damaged and 2 Mujahideen killed. Another 7 Mujahideen wounded.

20 July: Mujahideen capture security post at Warghal.

22 July: Mujahideen damage KHAD office near Worghal.

27 July: Mujahideen fire missiles on Said Karam Township.

On August 2, Mujahideen shot down a helicopter gunship in the Gomal area. Here the Soviet-Kabul forces had set up some new security posts and Mujahideen were trying to dislodge them. In initial attacks a tank was destroyed and several soldiers killed. Soon afterwards a number of helicopter gunships came to rescue the soldiers besieged in the posts. One of the helicopters was shot down: but, the Mujahideen too had to call off their attack after losing an anti-aircraft gun.

In another operation on August 4, near Zazi (name of place not mentioned) a jet aircraft was shot down. On the Mujahideen side 26 fighters were counted killed.

In the meantime, it was stated that Soviet-Kabul authorities had distributed about 500 kalashnikov rifles and a large number of landmines to some people in the liberated areas lying between Ahmed Khel and Gardez in order to block Mujahideen communications. The recipients of this military-ware handed it over to the Mujahideen and declared their intentions to fight on the side of the Mujahideen.

On August 13, a military transport plane bringing arms and ammunition to Khost was hit with a surface-to-air rocket. The aircraft hit the ground near Khost cantonment.

VIRA: Four hundred families after receiving arms from the Soviet troops in Pakhtiya province last week, joined the ranks of the Muslim Mujahideen. The Soviet troops supplied arms and ammunition to the four hundred Afghan families and asked them to fight against the Muslim Freedom Fighters.

According to another report the Afghan Muslim freedom fighters in a guerilla operation attacked a military convoy of the joint Soviet-Afghan troops which was on its way to Logar province from Gardez city. As a result of this attack thirty Soviet troops were killed and eighteen tanks were destroyed (News Pushto: 14 August 1987).

A military transport plane of the Kabul regime was shot down by the Muslim Mujahideen in Khost last Thursday. Twelve passengers on board were killed. It is worth mentioning the Kabul and Moscow Radios, as usual, described these military planes as transport and passenger planes (News Pushto: 15 August 1987).

Reports reaching from Pakhtiya province say that the offensive of the joint troops against the Mujahideen has been foiled, and the invading Russians were compelled to retreat. In this fighting two commanders of the Mujahideen were martyred (News Pushto: 16 August 1987).

Radio Tehran: Last week the Afghan Mujahideen shot down an attacking helicopter in Tinstan area in Pakhtiya province in eastern

Afghanistan. As a result seven persons including the pilot on board the helicopter were killed (10 August 1987).

In an operation carried out in Farahabad area of Pakhtiya province the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries have killed seventy troops of Soviet occupation forces. Reports reaching from Afghanistan say that twelve enemy tanks and armoured vehicles of Soviet-Kabul troops were also destroyed (16 August 1987).

VOA: According to Mujahideen sources a unit of Mujahideen suffered heavy losses in fierce fighting when was deployed to cut the supply route between two posts of Afghan government troops. This unit of Mujahideen was deployed in Pakhtiya province, South east of Kabul. Mujahideen say that the unit came under siege of a big unit of the government troops. As a result thirty-five Mujahideen, including local commander, were killed and more than twenty sustained injuries.

Twenty-five government troops are reported to have been killed in this fighting.

According to Radio Kabul, the fighting started when a group of Mujahideen, while entering the Afghanistan from Pakistani border, was ambushed by the government troops. The radio report added that a large quantity of weapons and radio sets were also seized (Radio Report Urdu: 10 August 1987).

Afghanistan says rebel forces have downed a government transport plane in Eastern Afghanistan killing all twelve people on board.

State run Kabul Radio says the plane was flying from Kabul to Khost, near the Pakistani border when it was hit Thursday by a US made Stinger missile.

In Pakistan Afghan rebel sources say the plane was a military transport plane carrying Government soldiers (News English: 14 August 1987).

Radio Kabul: The counter-revolutionary extremists by firing ground-to-ground missiles in Syed Karam area of Pakhtiya province put to a state of sorrow a number of families of our compatriots. Bakhtar correspondent has reported that last night by using ground-to-ground missiles which hit the Jamia Mosque of Bazazan village of Syed Karam Wolesswali of Pakhtiya province, burnt down a number of copies of the Holy Quran and other religious books. Similarly the Mausoleum of Islam Khal Baba also became the target of missile attack of the counter-revolutionary extremists, a part of the Ziarat was reported to be damaged. Four persons standing by the side of the Holy Shrine were also martyred (News Pushto: 2 August 1987).

An Antonov-26 transport plane with seven passengers on board on flight to Khost Loi Wolesswali from Kabul, was shot down with Ameri-

can Stinger missiles in Mangal Darra at around 9 a.m. today. Bakhtar correspondent reports that as a result of this criminal act of the extremists seven passengers including two children and five crew members were martyred (News Pushto: 13 August 1987).

Ningarhar

Mujahideen sources: 8 July: A helicopter downed in Chaparhar.

17 July: Mujahideen attack Kabul regime security posts in Hissarak-e-Ghalijayee.

23 July: Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul positions in Khoghiani district. Four 'trenches' and a tank destroyed.

23 July: Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul military posts in Ghani Khail, Nazian and Aacheen districts and Dour Baba sub-division. Fighting lasted 24 hours. Three posts were captured and destroyed. Some other posts damaged. More than 60 regime soldiers were killed. On Mujahideen side, 6 fighters were killed and 4 injured.

2 August: Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul security posts at Chiknawar, Basawal and Beela. Six militia men killed.

8 August: Mujahideen kill 6 militiamen and injure 7 others during an attack on a "group of militia ambushers" in Dar-e-Noor sub-district.

9 August: Three militiamen were killed and 5 surrendered during a Mujahideen attack on a security post in Qala-e-Tak village.

Also on August 9, the Mujahideen destroyed a power grid station in Jalalabad city. They hit the grid station and 3 other "military installations" in the cantonment area with medium range missiles. Power supply to Jalalabad remained 'suspended' for 4 days. The provincial secretariat building was also damaged. A security post was 'reduced to rubble'.

Meanwhile, another group of Mujahideen attacked a security post in Surkhrud area (near Jalalabad). Seven Mujahideen were injured in the fighting. Ultimately, Soviet-Kabul soldiers abandoned the post. Mujahideen captured 3 soldiers, one of them an officer.

Mujahideen attacked security posts in Sham Shad, Toorkam and Daka areas on August 17, destroying a tank and some guns. Twenty regime soldiers were killed.

The Mujahideen exploded a powerful car-bomb near Pukhtunistan Chawk on August 23. A local KHAD Office, about 100 metres from Pukhtunistan chawk suffered extensive damage. A large number of Kabul regime officials were killed or injured.

Radio Tehran: In another encounter in Surkhrud area on Jalalabad highway in Ningarhar province, Mujahideen inflicted heavy loss of life and materials on the Soviet-Kabul forces.

During another operation the Mujahideen destroyed an electricity generator and a security post (News Urdu: 23 August 1987).

The Afghan Mujahideen carried out a bomb explosion last week at the office of the Afghan Intelligence Service KHAD in Jalalabad.

In the explosion, one hundred fifty officials of the Kabul puppet regime were killed or injured.

The report says that in the explosion, the office of KHAD was totally destroyed while damage was also caused to some other adjoining buildings (News Persian: 27 August 1987).

VOA: In Afghanistan, the Afghan Mujahideen have blown up a bridge located on an important highway between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Besides, the Mujahideen have also destroyed a pipe line supplying drinking water to an important Soviet military garrison. Akhtar Abbas gives details of John Shultz's despatch from Islamabad.

The exiled Afghan Islamic Press giving details of an interview of the Commander of a group of Mujahideen-e-Azadi has said that the bridge which was the only official highway linking Kabul with Pak border was blown up on Sunday last. The Commander said this bridge was situated at a few kilometres distance in South of Jalalabad city and 200 kilogram of explosive material was used. The traffic remained suspended for many hours after the destruction of the bridge till the officials made alternate arrangements. On the same night in the same area, another Mujahideen group destroyed a pipe line supplying water to Soviet garrison situated in Sumarkhail. This garrison is the Headquarters of 66th Brigade of Soviet Army and some three thousand Russian troops are stationed here.

Two days later, the guerillas say, they attacked a Soviet base near Jalalabad and killed nine Soviet troops beside destroying two armoured vehicles. However, these reports could not be confirmed through independent sources (News Urdu: 21 August 1987).

Radio Bangladesh: In Afghanistan's city of Jalalabad over 150 officers of Kabul government have either been killed or wounded in a bomb explosion. According to a report, Mujahideen had planted a bomb in a truck going to Police Headquarters. Most of the dead belonged to Afghan secret Police. They were participating in a meeting convened in the building (News Urdu: 27 August 1987).

Radio Kabul: About thirteen thousand four hundred and seventy three people have returned to Ningarhar province since the announcement of National Reconciliation Commission.

Twenty-two of these people who formerly were government servants have been reinstated and 45 others have been appointed as members of national reconciliation commissions in the province.

This was disclosed by a source of the national reconciliation commission of Ningarhar province, adding that 153 national reconciliation commissions and 37 Peace Jirgas have been formed in the province (News Pushto: 6 August 1987).

In Afghanistan, three children have been killed during a raid by an anti-government band on the village of Khushkandad (ph) in Ningarhar province. Bakhtar News Agency says two more children and a woman were rushed to hospital (News English: 4 August 1987).

Kunar

Mujahideen sources: 16 July: Mujahideen fire MBRL 107mm on a Soviet-Kabul artillery unit and a reconnaissance post near Yargul. One tank, a jeep and 2 other vehicles were destroyed.

18 July: Mujahideen attack a military convoy near Diwagal. During exchange of fire, lasting several hours, some Soviet-Kabul vehicles were hit.

1 August: Mujahideen fire 107mm rockets on a "Russian centre" (somewhere) in Kunar province causing "many casualties".

6 August: A helicopter flying out from Chagha Sarrai (headquarters of Kunar province) to Jalalabad shot down near Chindrai, Khas Kunar.

8 August: Mujahideen fire rockets on militia positions in village Arazai. Five militiamen killed.

12 August: Mujahideen attack district headquarters of Khas Kunar. Seven militiamen killed.

12 August: Two helicopters flying out from Chaghassarai to Jalalabad hit with rockets. One of the helicopters crashed near the village of Lotan and the other near Zeri Baba. (Mujahideen sources said that 4 jet fighters arrived at the scene soon afterwards and bombarded the crashed helicopters, presumably to "prevent Mujahideen from taking out equipment and weapons").

16 August: Mujahideen fire 107mm rockets on Chawki district as a result of which an ammunition depot was destroyed.

17 August: A number of Russian 'advisers' were killed and wounded during a Mujahideen attack on a "border battalion". Three vehicles destroyed.

18 August: Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul positions in Chawki and Khas Kunar areas. They destroyed 3 tanks and 6 other vehicles. They also burnt down the house of a "local communist". Eleven members of the militia were killed.

Radio Tehran: The Afghan Mujahideen during their operations against the Soviet-Kabul forces in Kunar, Logar and Panjsher Pass shot

down two helicopters and one plane (16 August 1987).

Provinces Bordering Soviet Union

Badakhshan (also bordering Pakistan)

Nil report from all sources.

Takhar

Mujahideen sources: On July 7, the Mujahideen launched a well coordinated surprise attack on a large Soviet-Kabul garrison at Kalafgan, a sub-divisional headquarter of Takhar province. In less than 2 hours the garrison had fallen, a delayed report received across the border said.

The attack was conducted by about 500 men, belonging to atleast 4 mobile units. Moving out from their base areas, the Mujahideen first got together at a secret place in Farkhar district.

Then they went to Sar Asia village of Kalafgan by 20 vehicles. At night before the operation, they took up positions in the fields and waited until late afternoon when there was enough day light time for them to approach the Garrison, but not enough time for Russian jets and helicopters to intervene.

Mujahideen forces consisted of four mobile units from Panjsher, Khos-o-Fereng (Baghlan) Kishm (Badakhshan), and Worsaj (Takhar); four strike units: and two units of central forces. In order to prevent the enemy from sending reinforcements, Mujahideen of Taluqan and Keshem undertook simultaneous operations in their regions.

In the operation about 40 Kabul regime soldiers and officers were killed or wounded and 115 of them were captured. Mujahideen also captured 70 pieces of light weapons, five pieces of heavy weapons, and a large amount of ammunition and food stuff.

Mujahideen casualties included three killed and six wounded.

On July 13, Afghan freedom fighters conducted an attack on the Nehr-e-Jadeed security post located near the border town of Archi, at Amu river. Fifteen Soviet soldiers were captured.

VOA: In Afghanistan's war, Soviet-Afghan forces have been experiencing difficulties in their movement in rural areas. In the northern part of the country, Afghan Mujahideen have been trying to coordinate their resistance efforts as a result of which, according to our Islamabad based correspondent John Shultz's despatch, a joint Soviet-Afghan military convoy faced grave problems recently. Salahuddin Ahmed gives details:—

Renowned Mujahideen Commander, Ahmed Shah Masud

reporting about this incident said, he has set up a Central Force of Mujahideen units in the north which has its own strategic programmes. Some experts think that the establishment of this force in December, 1985 is a significant political and military step of the Mujahideen. Sources of Ahmed Shah Masud are cautious in narrating the events. They say, on July 7, joint forces of Mujahideen attacked Kalafgan district Headquarters and a cantonment. This cantonment is situated on main highway passing through Takhar province at the distance of a few kilometres away from Badakhshan border. After forty minutes of fierce fighting Mujahideen seized the garrison. One Afghan Mujahid was killed and three other were injured. On the other side three soldiers of Afghan Army were killed and 108 made captives. A huge quantity of arms and ammunition, food and two wireless sets were seized.

A day later Mujahideen once again attacked a military convoy in Takhar province. In this attack one armoured-vehicle was destroyed and thirty soldiers were killed. On the other side, one Mujahid was killed and four injured. On July 18 when this convoy reached the devastated Headquarters, the Commander decided to return on the very next day. The convoy was again attacked twice on its way back. In the first attack 14 armoured vehicles were destroyed and 50 Soviet soldiers were killed while in the second attack Mujahideen killed 70 Soviet-Afghan troops.

This reflects Commander Masud's effective activities despite the fact that Mujahideen are generally divided politically, geographically and on communal, tribal and other bases. The arms and ammunition seized include one hundred light rifles, two mortar guns, seven hundred mortar shells, over twenty thousand live cartridges, over fifty thousand light machine gun rounds and more than two hundred hand grenades (Radio Report Urdu: 1 August 1987).

Radio Kabul: Since the declaration of the policy of national reconciliation forty two counties having population of five thousand seven hundred families have been declared the zones of peace in Takhar province and more than eight hundred armed men of the opposition groups have joined the policy of the national reconciliation. While making this statement with Bakhtar Information Agency correspondent in the city of Taluqan the President of the National Reconciliation Commission of Takhar said that so far a total of 55 National Reconciliation Commissions have been set up at provincial level and through the working teams of these commissions exploratory meetings have been held with twenty thousand people.

Likewise, 110 youth of former opposition have joined the ranks of the armed forces and a large number of security posts have been created in several regions of the province and scores of families have returned to their homes from Pakistan (News English: 9 August 1987).

Kunduz

Mujahideen sources: 16 July: Mujahideen attack a military convoy on the Aliabad Kunduz Highway hitting 4 tanks and 3 other vehicles. Forty five soldiers were killed and 15 captured.

18 July: Two tanks destroyed in an operation on the "Said Front".

In Archin District Mujahideen attack a security post along Nehr-i-Jadeed and capture 18 different kinds of weapons and communication equipment.

VOA: A combined convoy of Soviet troops, the National Security Police and Afghan troops was ambushed by Mujahideen in Kunduz province (1 August 1987).

Baghlan

Mujahideen sources: The Mujahideen killed 18 militiamen during an attack on two military posts based in Haji Darvish village on July 15th. The posts were destroyed and Mujahideen captured 20 Kalashnikovs. Two Mujahideen were also killed.

Another security post was attacked on July 18. Here two militiamen were captured. Several others were killed or wounded.

Likewise a notorious KHAD activist, Mohayudeen, was killed in Baghlan on July 15.

Samangan

Radio Moscow: The Tass correspondent reports from Samangan province of Afghanistan that a big group of armed opponents comprising 2,500 members joined the side of the government in the province. The group was led by Khairuddin Tartar, who had been observing cease fire since the commencement of the national reconciliation programme.

A meeting was held in Surkh Qala Ulaswali in this connection which was attended by state and party officials of Samangan province and the local residents. The Tass correspondent reports that due to ending armed activities by this group almost all the fifty villages of the Ulaswali came under the control of the government.

Khairuddin Tartar was also elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Jirga of Surkh Qala Ulaswali (News Pushto: 23 August 1987).

Balkh

Mujahideen sources: The Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet military convoy at Char Bolak in the Balkh province, on July 20. The convoy protected by armoured units was advancing from Mazar-i-Sharif towards Shibbarghan. The Mujahideen attacked it with rocket launchers and mortar guns. During the attack 60 conscripts of the Puppet Afghan army joined the Mujahideen. The remnants of the convoy fled towards Mazar-i-Sharif.

Another report said that the Mujahideen had destroyed: 38 trucks loaded with technical equipment, 21 APCs, 11 trucks loaded with grain, 10 trucks of construction materials, 4 jeeps, 9 oil tankers, 9 trucks full of army uniforms and 5 tanks.

Four KAMAZ trucks were captured by the Mujahideen. Scores of Soviet-Kabul troops were killed or wounded.

The Soviet-Kabul troops attacked the Daulatabad area in Balkh province August 9, in connection with their "search campaign" Mujahideen intercepted and forced the invaders to retreat. During a counter attack 8 regime soldiers were killed.

On the following day, the Soviet bombers hit the Daulatabad area, as a result of which 13 Afghan civilians were killed and ten houses demolished.

Radio Tehran: Reports received from Afghanistan say that following the defeat of the Communist forces in Balkh province at the hands of the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries, the fighter planes of the Kabul government bombarded several rural areas of this province (News Urdu: 29 August 1987).

Radio Bangladesh: Thirteen Afghan citizens have been killed and many others injured as a result of bombing by Soviet aircraft in Balkh province.

Reports received from Islamabad say that the Soviet and Afghan troops carried out attacks against the Mujahideen early this month, but the Mujahideen repulsed these attacks (28 August 1987).

Jozjan

Radio Kabul: Fifty six families comprising 319 members of our compatriots returned to their homes in Jozjan province (29 August 1987).

Radio Moscow: Three hundred Afghans returned to Jozjan province from Iran (31 August 1987).

Faryab

Mujahideen sources: 11 July: Soviet-Kabul troops attack the

township of Khawaja Musa "from two sides". During ensuing clashes, atleast 6 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and 3 injured.

The invading troops burn 17 barns of harvested wheat crop.

3 August: A Strong 'Russian' force moving from Juma Bazar to central Faryab is attacked. Twenty-three soldiers killed. Two tanks were destroyed. Mujahideen capture 4 trucks and 3 motorcycles. Among the killed on the Mujahideen side was their commander Ghulam Sakhi.

11 August: Mujahideen attack sub-divisional town Shirin Taghab. Two tanks destroyed and 14 Soviet-Kabul soldiers killed.

Radio Tehran: The Muslim Afghan revolutionaries carried out an attack against the occupying Soviet and Afghan forces in the Faryab province of Afghanistan and destroyed their post and killed fourteen Communist troops (29 August 1987).

VOA: Afghan resistance sources reported sixteen Afghan government soldiers have been killed in a shoot-out with Soviet troops, who accused them of collaborating with the rebels.

Rebel sources said, the July 22nd shoot-out was triggered by a Mujahideen attack, the night before, on a joint Soviet-Afghan military base in North-Western Afghanistan. Four Soviet soldiers and Afghan troops had been killed in the rebel attack.

Soviet troops accused the Afghan soldiers of pin-pointing targets for the resistance fighters. The dispute flared into two hours battle with machine guns and Mortars that left 16 Afghan Soldiers dead. The report did not mention Soviet losses.

There is no independent confirmation of the report (News English: 14 August 1987).

Radio Kabul: According to the report of Bakhtar news agency, the armed terrorist groups attacked a number of villages in Maimana Uluswali of Faryab province with surface-to-surface missiles in which many innocent people were killed and injured.

The report adds that the injured included women, children and aged persons. They were rushed to the hospital in Maimana city, where their condition is said to be out of danger (News Pushto: 8 August 1987).

Badghis

Radio Moscow: Reports from Badghis province say that about 300 members of the armed opponent groups have joined government side in that province since the declaration of the national reconciliation programme. Similarly, 5 of the armed groups have agreed to sign the peace protocol. Talks with another 28 groups are also under way (News

Pushto: 12 August 1987).

Provinces Bordering Iran

Herat (also bordering Soviet Union)

Mujahideen sources: 4 August: Mujahideen capture a KHAD 'official'—Qazi Abdur Rahim—along with 2 accomplices, who had been spying on them on behalf of the Soviets.

7 August: Mujahideen attack Gashincha village, Guzara district. An Army officer and 4 soldiers killed. A quantity of arms and ammunition was also seized.

9 August: Mujahideen hit targets in Herat city with mortars. A security post destroyed. Ten 'regime activists' killed.

11 August: Soviet-Kabul security posts attacked in and near Farzay village, Guzara district.

Soviet aircraft bombarded several areas in Herat province on August 11. In Kushk and Pashtun-Zarghun districts, 50 villagers were killed and 15 injured. At Charburjak another 18 were killed and 21 injured.

Kabul administration leader Najib paid a surprise visit to Herat city on August 18. The Mujahideen had however got the clue and unleashed a series of assaults on Soviet-Kabul civil and military establishments. One of these was an attack on the 17th Divisional Headquarters of the Kabul Army in South-East Herat, coinciding with the arrival of Najib in Herat. An armoured vehicle and a military truck were destroyed. Many regime soldiers were killed and wounded.

Mujahideen also hit at a battalion headquarters of Soviet troops in Mai Froshan area, west of Herat. Here an ammunition depot and 3 tanks were destroyed.

Likewise, 3 'high ranking officials' of the Kabul regime were killed in a mortar attack at Hotel Mowafiq on Bahzad Avenue in Herat City.

Najib spent most of his time in Herat in Soviet military camps and Kabul Radio did not publicize his visit to the city.

VIRA: Reports reaching from Herat province say that serious clashes took place between the forces of Islam and Kuffar in Kalchi (ph) area of Ghorian province on Sartan 17. During the clashes one tank and one transport vehicle of the enemy were destroyed. Nine communist troops were reported to have been killed and two others were made captive.

According to another report the Mujahideen attacked several bases of the joint enemy troops in Ghorian areas of Herat province recently.

During the operations 20 enemy troops were killed and a large number injured. Three tanks of the Soviet troops were also destroyed.

Later, enemy fighter planes bombarded several villages of our innocent people in Ghorian and Zaindajan areas of Herat province, martyring 17 persons. In the brutal bombardments hundreds of houses of our people were destroyed (News Pushto: 2 August 1987).

The Afghan Mujahideen launched an attack on the positions of Soviet-Kabul troops in South East of Herat a few days ago.

The attack took place at a time when the leader of the Kabul puppet regime, Dr. Najib was visiting that area. In the attack, 11 officers of Kabul regime were killed but Dr. Najib himself escaped.

Similarly, a Soviet military division deployed on the Herat airport was subjected to attack by the Mujahideen as a result of which heavy losses in men and material were caused to the Soviet troops.

According to another report, the Afghan Mujahideen attacked a military post of the Soviet troops in the suburbs of Herat city as a result of which the military post was destroyed (News Persian: 24 August 1987).

VOA: In Western Afghanistan, the Mujahideen have attacked the positions of the Soviet-Kabul troops in and around the provincial capital of Herat. VOA's John Shultz reports from Islamabad that these well-organized attacks were on a large scale and all came on the same day, i.e. 18th of August. According to the Commanders of Mujahideen in these attacks carried out mainly by heavy artillery, 120 millimetres cannons and 107 millimetres rockets were used. Two independent sources say that heavy losses were inflicted in these offensives.

The Divisional Headquarters of Afghan troops at Zalme Koat was attacked at a time when the Soviet-backed head of the Kabul regime, Mr. Najibullah, was on a visit there. According to reports Najibullah escaped unhurt with his guard but 11 Afghan soldiers were killed when their truck was directly hit by the Mujahideen.

According to another report a district division of Soviet troops stationed at Herat airport suffered heavy losses in men and materials in Mujahideen's attacks. An ammunition depot of Afghan armed regiment in North West of Herat is also reported to have been destroyed. A fuel tank was also destroyed.

In a separate offensive the artillery shelling of the Mujahideen directly hit an ammunition depot near northern border where fire continued burning for eight hours. In another series of attacks unit of Afghan Mujahideen severely damaged a hotel in Herat city which housed high ranking Soviet and Afghan soldiers (Radio Report English/Urdu: 24 August 1987).

Radio Kabul: Two hundred and fifteen compatriots, who were engaged in sabotage activities against the state in Herat province, have voluntarily joined the process of national reconciliation. These men, led by Akhtar Muhammad and Amir Muhammad, laid down their arms and started peaceful cooperation with the people of Gulran district of Herat province (News English: 10 August 1987).

Radio Moscow: Another 300 Afghans have returned from Iran to their homes in the province of Herat. A total of eighty three thousand Afghans have come back to the country due to the Government's policy of national reconciliation (News English: 31 August 1987).

Farah

Radio Kabul: Another 590 families comprising 3,620 members have returned to their homes in Farah province (News English: 2 August 1987).

The residents of Farah province approached last week the NR commission and urged action to prevent the smuggling of weapons and ammunition by the extremists.

Accordingly the security forces occupied the route of the extremists in Qala Maikh region and ordered them to surrender when they appeared with their caravan. But the extremists fired upon the security forces.

In the ensuing clash two vehicles, two recoilless cannons, one mortar, one surface-to-surface rocket launcher, three missile launchers, seven heavy machine guns, three Chinese made Kalashnikovs, one communication unit of Japanese make and several anti-state leaflets were seized by the security forces (KNT: 17 August 1987).

Central Provinces

Bamiyan

Mujahideen sources: The Mujahideen conducted an attack on the headquarters of the central Afghan provinces of Bamiyan on July 18. They used ground-to-ground missiles and mortar guns, during this attack. Those killed in the attack included the provincial head of the Agricultural Department, Assistant to the provincial Home Secretary and two ruling party women office bearers.

About the present situation in central Afghanistan, Maulawi Fazal Elahi (known as Mullahzoi), the provincial commander of Hara-kat (Maulawi Mohammadi) in Bamiyan was interviewed on July 28. He said:

“For the last eight years, the Russians and the Kabul regime

have been controlling only the city of Bamiyan, or an area of three or four square kilometres. This area is regularly attacked by the Mujahideen, on average once in every fortnight. In this regard, we attacked a strong regime post, known as Saidabad, on July 20. The post, which had been established for the protection of Bamiyan airbase, lost three tanks, one oil tank and a number of militiamen”.

According to the commander, so far the regime has not captured one inch of soil from the Mujahideen. Only Russian jet fighters brutally bombard the area three times a week. The most recent bombardment took place on the village of Madad in Kamard District, destroying 90 houses, killing 22 civilians and wounding 150 others.

He said that the military tactics of the Kabul regime are based on air raids. Russian jet fighters suddenly intrude into the area and drop bombs on houses, crops and all living beings.

The commander said that Harakat of Maulawi Mohammadi has 4,000 Mujahids under his command. These Mujahids have been organized into seven military units, such as platoons, companies and battalions. Those above 22 remain for two years as Mujahid soldiers, learn military tactics and take part in the Jihad. These Mujahids receive military training through the officers of the former Afghan army. For this purpose, they employ three majors, two captains and 35 lieutenants who receive monthly salaries between Afghanis 6,000 and 10,000. On the other hand, each Mujahid soldier receives a monthly salary of Afghanis 2,000. This sum is provided to the Mujahideen through local products and livestock.

The commander said that Harakat of Maulawi Mohammadi is the most effective organizations in Bamiyan. For this reason, his Mujahideen go to Dahan-e-Ghori, Doshi, Salang, Parwan and other regions and fight against the enemy with the Mujahideen of those regions. The commander said hundreds of his Mujahids had been killed in such operations.

He said: “We have established a council of 300 members in Bamiyan. The council, known as Hazrat-e-Omar-e-Farooq Council), is composed of members from Harakat (Maulawi Mohammadi), Harakat (Sheikh Mohsini), Jamiat (Prof. Rabani), Shura-e-Itfaq and Hizb-e-Islam (Eng. Hekmatyar). We have set up this council to solve internal differences, while respecting the independent identity of each organization”.

July 20: An aircraft was shot down by the Mujahideen in Bamiyan city.

Ghor

VIRA: In a resolution the General Council of the Commanders of the Mujahideen inside Afghanistan have asked for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

According to a report of a reliable sources of the Mujahideen, in the council which continued its proceedings in Sahan Wolesswali of Ghor province from 11th of July till 22. 1200 commanders of Mujahideen from various war fronts all over the country participated.

On the last day of the gathering, a resolution was adopted and the Commanders of the Mujahideen made various operational proposals on which necessary decisions were taken by the Council.

In the resolution special emphasis was laid on the need for further consolidation of unity, solidarity and coordination in the ranks of the Mujahideen so as to further accelerate war activities against the Soviet occupant troops.

In the resolution it has once again been reiterated that the Afghan Mujahideen will continue their crusade against the Soviet-Kabul troops till the establishment of an Islamic government in the country (News Persian: 26 August 1987).

Uruzgan

Radio Kabul: According to Bakhtar correspondent personnel of the border post in Uruzgan area challenged the extremists to surrender. The extremist elements trying to enter in the country on the instructions of their imperialist and reactionary masters refused to surrender and opened fire on border security guards. The brave border guards returned the fire as a result the ringleader of the group was killed and large quantity of arms and ammunition was captured (News Urdu: 8 August 1987).

Four innocent children were killed and material losses inflicted on the countrymen, when the criminal extremists fired two mortar shells on the residential areas in Tareenkot city, centre of Uruzgan province.

The killing of the children, who were between the ages of 4 to 7 once again attests to the enmity of the extremists against our people (KNT: 15 August 1987).

Kabul and Adjacent Provinces

Kabul

Mujahideen sources: Abdul Hadi, a member of the KHAD killed in an incident in the third week of July.

20 July: Mujahideen attack 2 security posts in Chakari and She-

waki. Fifteen militiamen killed.

A helicopter carrying supplies to the posts shot down. Four Mujahideen were killed in this operation.

25 July: Four security posts attacked in Khak-e-Jabar sub-division. A Soviet military convoy moving towards their 'base area' in Darul Aman lost a tank and two trucks on mine-field laid by Mujahideen.

Soviet troops attacked a Mujahideen 'centre' in Chahar Asiab sub-division near Kabul in the last week of July. ... Due to heavy bombardment, the Mujahideen had to withdraw to 'rear positions'. Human and material losses suffered by the opposing sides could not be ascertained: but, they were believed to be considerable.

Another report said that in the Qarabagh district 12 Soviet made tanks and 3 army vehicles were destroyed. Seventy officers and men of the Soviet-Kabul troops were also killed. In this operation, the Soviet-Kabul troops were on the offensive and the Mujahideen on the defensive. The Soviets were believed to be setting up new security posts in Qarabagh sub-division, which the Mujahideen resisted.

On August 6, a mobile force of Soviets, supported by Afghan government army troops and militias, as well as, free-booters of Ghulab Zooy attacked the Shakar Dara district. These troops moved in under the protection of the air force and artillery.

Liberated villages or those suspected of harbouring Mujahideen were pounded from the air as well as by rockets/missiles. Among the villages first hit were Gaharranty and Haji Bakhshi. The column advancing on Gaharranty was ambushed and had to beat a retreat after a skirmish lasting about 3 houses.

Possibly, in order to distract the invading force, Mujahideen on August 6 and 7 renewed attacks on communications and power transmission lines in the Sabroobi district. Six electric pylons were mined and blasted. They also ran over 2 security posts in Musahi. Here 12 militiamen were killed and 7 surrendered.

On August 9, the advancing Soviet-Kabul forces bombarded Mujahideen positions in Dolana and Quchi areas and one of their camps was destroyed. All the same, Soviet-Kabul armour could not consolidate itself in the area.

Soviet-made aeroplanes continued to bombard Mujahideen positions on August 10. On the battle ground they lost 2 tanks and 2 other vehicles, and also a number of soldiers.

The Soviet-Kabul expedition next moved to Alghoyee and Janga, August 11, and to Jashka, August 12. Both sides suffered casualties. Among the Mujahideen killed were 2 commanders, Sayed Gul and Yar Mohammad. Many houses were demolished and harvested wheat barns

burnt.

Radio Tehran: The Afghan Mujahideen in their operations in Kabul province have killed seventy troops of Afghan-Soviet forces and destroyed 12 tanks and vehicles.

Similarly, the Mujahideen attacked the residential areas of Kabul authorities and Soviet advisers in Kabul city and destroyed buildings and killed or injured thirty-three people (News Urdu: 15 August 1987).

In another operation Mujahideen attacked a government rest house in Kabul city killing eight people and wounding twenty five others. The report adds that an official of the Afghan Secret Service KHAD was also killed by Mujahideen (News Urdu: 16 August 1987).

BBC: Scores of people were killed and thousands of others became homeless as a result of severe air and ground bombardment by the Soviets on Shumali area of Afghanistan. This Soviet offensive is said to be the severest air and military offensive in the Shumali area of Afghanistan during this year. Anwar Mansoori reports from Islamabad.

Western diplomats in Islamabad say that the Soviets made attacks on Shumali area of Afghanistan from August 7 to 9. The Astaleef, Shakardara and Guldara areas also came under attacks. These offensives of the Soviets were in retaliation to the Afghan Mujahideen's two days of offensive which they carried out against the government has admitted that some Soviet troops were killed in the fighting which took place on August 4 and 5 in the desert of Khar Khana and Shamtala. The Salang highway has been closed by the Mujahideen. Two thousand people of the area have become homeless including those one thousand who have fled to Kabul.

Those who arrived in Kabul have stated that hundreds of their friends lost their lives due to severe bombardment in Shumali area. According to a diplomat who did not identify himself, the objective of the Soviets is to get the area evacuated. The diplomat was very much astonished because the raids were made at a time when the special envoy of the United Nations Human Rights Commission Mr. Armacora, was present in Afghanistan.

Mr. Armacora was in Afghanistan since July 30 and has prepared a report. A statement released by the United Nations office in Kabul says that national reconciliation programme of the Afghan government is a positive step towards human rights in Afghanistan. Mr. Armacost who is a high ranking official of the United Nations Human Rights Commission says that his visit to Afghanistan should prove useful and he is also hopeful that his objective would be accomplished (Current Affairs Pushto: 12 August 1987).

VOA: One of the most destructive military engagements in the

bloody history of the seven years long war in Afghanistan apparently has come to an end with no real winner. Soviet troops have returned to their bases in and around Kabul. VOA's John Shultz reports from Islamabad casualties among both the Soviets and Mujahideen resistance were very heavy.

Fighting began just North of Kabul when Soviet forces responded in strength with a threat of being completely cut off along a critical highway by Mujahideen resistance forces. They had moved in strength, August 4th and 5th, into Khaikhana pass at the start of the Salang highway. Signs of a major Soviet offensive developed with heavy rocket and artillery barrages visible from Kabul for the last two nights followed by huge convoys of artillery and armoured personnel carriers headed North on August 7th. On August 15th, observers in Kabul reported hundreds of armoured personnel carriers, trucks and heavy equipment returned to bases around the city. In their wake they left what is being described as wide-spread heavy destruction of villages, farmlands and orchards. Soviet forces were reported engaged to what one expert described as an intensive indiscriminate bombardment from multiple rocket launchers, tanks, self propelled guns and aircraft. An estimated two thousand refugees from the shattered villages and farms of the Shumali area managed to escape Soviet road blocks and reached new encampments on the outskirts of Kabul. Thousands more are said to be stranded along the road prevented by Soviet forces from going home or to Kabul. Well, the reports could not be independently confirmed. There are strong indications that Mujahideen using megaphones to urge fellow Muslims to defect from the Afghan army achieved remarkable results. Reports say as many as three hundreds Afghan army troops who played a secondary role in this offensive decided to defect to the Mujahideen's side (19 August 1987).

Radio Kabul: With the cooperation of the toiling people, Afghan security forces captured weapons which were stocked there by extremists for disturbing life of local people in Charasiab near Kabul. According to Bakhtar correspondent report people of Charasiab district asked the security forces through national reconciliation commission to take the arms in their custody which had been stocked by armed extremists. In response to appeal of the local people security forces entered in the area and asked the extremists to surrender and handover the arms to them but extremists opened fire on them as a result of which security forces took retaliatory action and captured depot of arms including American and Chinese made weapons of various types (News Urdu: 3 August 1987).

Several caches of extremists were discovered in Shakar Dara

district of Kabul province by the security forces with the cooperation of the people.

The weapons included 560 ground-to-ground rocket shells, two mortars, one zeko, 1789 mortar and recoilless cannon shells, 1,50,000 cartridges and 53 anti-personnel mines.

Realizing the ominous plots of the extremists, the residents of Ali Khawaja, Deh Yaqub, Akhonkhel villages of Shakar Dara established contacts with the NR commission of the district and requested them to take necessary measures to foil the intrigues of the enemies. In response to the request of the people, the security forces entered the region and asked the extremists to surrender their arms which they refused.

Reports say that as a result of the clash, several extremists were crushed and their weapons confiscated by the security forces (KNT, 17 August 1987).

Parwan

Mujahideen sources: 19 July: Mujahideen attack security post in Gulbahar town. Building dynamited. In another action, elsewhere, 5 bunkers destroyed and 16 Soviet-Kabul troops killed.

20 July: Mujahideen exchange 14 imprisoned Mujahideen with a Kabul regime pilot shot down and captured by them 7 months ago. Exchange took place near Charikar.

23 July: A 'KHAD post' in Gulbahar Textile Company complex destroyed.

25 July: A "Russian Soldier" deserts his base in Senjid Dara and offers himself to Mujahideen to fight the invading Soviet forces an unconfirmed report said.

Also on the same day, a helicopter, on a supply mission to Kapisa, was hit with a rocket and destroyed (somewhere in Parwan province).

28 July: Mujahideen capture a security post in Khawaja Sayaran village.

2 August: Mujahideen ambush a convoy on Salang Highway near Saj Dara, disabling 2 tanks.

7 August: Mujahideen chase out a party of engineers surveying a neighbourhood of Charikar possibly for the construction of another airbase near Charikar. Some Soviet 'advisers' and native Kabulis were killed and wounded during the rocket attack.

Mujahideen also attack a security post near Laghmani. A military jeep destroyed.

On August 8, Soviet-Kabul forces launched a new offensive against Mujahideen 'centres' near Charikar, provincial headquarters of Parwan. During the clashes which continued till August 15, a MiG was shot

down, while 2 others were damaged. Ten Mujahideen were killed against 60 of their opponents.

VIRA: Muslim Mujahideen killed 14 Soviet-Kabul troops in Parwan province last week. According to the report, a military helicopter of the Soviet troops was also shot down by the Mujahideen in this province (15 August 1987).

Radio Tehran: The Mujahideen killed 14 communists in Parwan province and also destroyed one helicopter and two tanks (19 August 1987).

BBC: Western diplomats say that un-invited Soviet soldiers attended a marriage ceremony on August 14 in a village near Bagram airfield where the Mujahideen attacked them. In retaliation the Soviet troops bombarded the village. According to some Mujahid in Peshawar this clash took place during the marriage ceremony in the suburb of Airfield between Soviet-Kabul troops and Mujahideen and they used heavy weapons against each other.

According to unconfirmed reports, the pilots at Bagram Airport abstained from bombarding the positions of Afghan Mujahideen because they have witnessed heavy casualties and believe that now Mujahideen have effective defence weapons against air raids (Current Affairs Pushto: 26 August 1987).

Radio Kabul: An armed opposition group consisting of 25 persons, who indulged for some time in armed activities against the state have lately stopped their subversive activities and joined the Revolutionary government in Dokraff village (phon) of Parwan province (News English: 22 August 1987).

Kapisa

Mujahideen sources: 12 July: Mujahideen ambush a Soviet convoy in Panjsher district hitting 10 tanks/other vehicles.

They attack a second convoy, at a place called Zeneath, destroying a vehicle and killing 35 troops.

17 July: Mujahideen shoot down a MI-6 helicopter.

10 August: The Soviets attack Mujahideen base at Shaba, but were forced to retreat after suffering 30 killed and loss of a "great amount of weapons", which the defenders claimed they had taken as "booty".

Laghman

Mujahideen sources: 5 July: Mujahideen attack security posts of Speen Tahna, Mithli Kamar and Gerdawa along the Kabul-Jalalabad highway. A tank destroyed.

6 July: Mujahideen fire on security posts of Khairokhail and



Gerdabim. Twenty-five soldiers killed.

19 July: Mujahideen killed or wounded 'several' supporters of Sarwar Nuristani, a notorious collaborator of the Kabul regime in Laghman province. Ten of his followers were captured, along with 55 kalashnikovs, one wireless set and one rocket launcher. Yet another 55 former friends and collaborators of Nuristani surrendered to Mujahideen.

7 August: Eleven militiamen were killed when Mujahideen attacked a security post in Alingar district. The building was blow up.

8 August: Six jet fighters and 8 helicopters bombard Mujahideen positions and civilian housing in Alingar district killing and injured a number of them as well as demolishing houses.

Logar

Mujahideen sources: 14 July: Mujahideen attack military convoy proceeding to Gardez (Paktiya) near Qandahari pul. Six tanks and 10 other vehicles were hit and several 'Russians' killed and wounded.

18 July: Mujahideen fire rockets on security posts 'around' Ainak copper Mine.

Soviet-Kabul forces try to intercept a Mujahideen supply caravan at Chanari in Doabandi area. They were supported by armour and aircraft. Soviet-Kabul forces were thrown back after 9 hours fighting. There were casualties on both sides. Among other things Soviet-Kabul lost 2 armoured vehicles.

23 July: Mujahideen carry out simultaneous rocket attacks on security posts of Ainak Copper Mine, Sim Dalal, Ab Paman and Shnu Chundai.

25 July: Mujahideen fire on a military convoy on Kabul-Gardez highway.

On August 1, Mujahideen shoot down a 'bomber' in Burki Burk area by anti-aircraft gun fire.

On August 2, Mujahideen of 'Surkhab and Zargoos Shah Front' ambush a Soviet-Kabul force (somewhere in Logar) and destroy 2 tanks. Nineteen Soviet-Kabul and 6 Mujahideen fighters were killed in the encounter.

On August 5, Mujahideen attack a security post (somewhere) in Logar. The post fell after 3 hours of fighting and 24 soldiers surrendered to Mujahideen.

On August 8, Mujahideen carried out a 'joint' operation on a Russian 'base area' at Shnu Ghundai. Nine Russians were killed and a tank destroyed.

On August 8, two 'important members' of KHAD were killed in

Mohammad Afgha district.

On August 10, 4 tanks, a truck and 13 other vehicles were destroyed when Mujahideen attacked a Soviet-Kabul military convoy near Mohammad Afgha town. Over 50 Soviet-Kabul troops were also killed.

Soviet-Kabul forces launched a powerful attack on Mujahideen centres in the Logar Valley on August 11. They used heavy artillery, armour and aircraft in support of infantry. The villages of Dewa Lak, Gulabo, Deh Nau and Qila Ahmed Zai suffered as a result of Soviet bombardment. Mujahideen claimed they had repulsed the attack with losses.

A Soviet-Kabul convoy was attacked at Almir Kotal on August 21. Eight oil tankers, 2 tanks and some other vehicles were destroyed. Forty five Soviet-Kabul troops killed.

VIRA: The Afghan Mujahideen launched an attack on a military convoy of the Logar province as a result of which twenty five communist troops were killed or injured and two Soviet advisers were made captive by the Mujahideen. The report adds that in an attack on Pul-e-Qandahari area last week two tanks and a number of Soviet military trucks were damaged.

In order to get release of the Soviet advisers and to get the dead bodies of the Soviet troops the regime gave a warning that if the Soviet advisers were not released and the dead bodies of the Soviet troops were not handed over the area would be subjected to heavy shelling and bombardment.

The report says that following the warning, the Afghan Mujahideen killed the Soviet advisers and destroyed the dead bodies of the Soviet troops.

According to the report, in retaliation, the Afghan troops carried out heavy shelling and bombardment on the civil population of the area (*News Persian*: 22 August 1987).

Radio Tehran: According to another report the Afghan Mujahideen launched an attack on a military convoy of the Soviet-Kabul troops heading towards Logar, and killed at least thirty Soviet-Kabul troops and destroyed eighteen tanks and other military vehicles (*News Persian*: 10 August 1987).

Wardak

Mujahideen sources: The Soviet-Kabul forces had conducted a large scale operation in the Wardak province in June-July 1987. It's main aim apparently was to destroy Mujahideen strongholds in an area where intersect certain vital Mujahideen supply routes connecting eastern, central and northern Afghanistan. According to details now

available the Soviet-Kabul forces had lost 14 aircraft and 13 tanks during this operation, apart from a large number of soldiers killed, wounded or captured by the Mujahideen. Civilian population of Sanglakh (Maidan) had suffered grievously by Soviet-Kabul bombardment. One village, Posta-e-Mazar, was 'totally destroyed'.

On pulling out of Wardak in late July the Soviet-Kabul expeditionary forces however left behind about 100 tanks and Armoured Personnel Carriers to reinforce their troops in the Sanglakh (Maidan) area.

27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 July: Mujahideen (of all organizations) in 'joint' operations hit at Soviet-Kabul security posts, destroying the important post of Wardak. Apart from arms and equipment, Mujahideen captured a number of 'enemy supporters', including Khan Narkhi, commander of militia in Maidan. More than 50 regime soldiers were killed. Mujahideen also sustained casualties.

1 August: Mujahideen fire 107mm rockets and other heavy weapons at Kuta Ashru. Ultimately, the post was captured.

2 August: A 'Russian' force blockades the village Hassankhel. Six Mujahideen, 2 women and 5 children were killed by the invaders. They also carried off 6 civilians.

7 August: Mujahideen attack a military convoy in Kukhmak region'. An APC and 4 other vehicles were destroyed.

VIRA: Reports reaching from Afghanistan said that our Muslim Mujahideen in the course of their well organized attacks in Maidan Shahr in Wardak province destroyed six military posts of the Communists and killed a large number of troops of the puppet regime. According to the reports dead bodies of the enemy troops are still lying in battlefield. During the operations which are still continuing 2 trucks loaded with ammunition and arms meant for the troops of the puppet regime, were seized by the forces of Islam. In these fightings 16 Mujahideen were martyred and 40 others injured. Similarly during the successful operations of the Mujahideen 12 spies of KHAD were made captive and were sentenced to death by a revolutionary court of the Mujahideen (News Pushto: 23 August 1987).

4 — PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE THEMES

Radio Kabul

Given below are the major Kabul Radio themes in August 1987 in descending order of recurrence:—

1. Alleged involvement of the government and armed forces of Pakistan and Afghan refugees in the recent clashes in Kurram

agency.

2. Allegations regarding Pakistan's handling of its domestic and foreign policies and her affiliations with other countries.
3. Attacks on the personality of President Zia.
4. Projecting Kabul's plan for peace and national reconciliation.
5. Inciting tribal peoples, lauding their struggle against foreign interfering elements.

Radio Moscow

Given below are the major Moscow media themes in August 1987 in descending order of recurrence:—

1. Denouncing the role played by the government and army of Pakistan and counter-revolutionaries in recent incidents in Kurram agency.
2. Voicing concern on Pakistan's acquisition of economic and military aid and her nuclear programme.
3. Lauding Kabul's plan for peace and reconciliation and projecting various activities in this regard.
4. Criticising Pakistan's domestic and foreign policies with particular emphasis on law and order situation and the Afghan problem.
5. Condemning acts of terrorism committed by counter-revolutionary elements in Afghanistan.

APPENDIX — 1

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN AUGUST 1987 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

Human Losses

Soviet Casualties	:	401 killed and	161 wounded
Kabul Casualties	:	701 killed and	409 wounded
Soviet-Kabul Casualties	:	505 killed and	189 wounded
Defections	:	168 Kabul troops defected and 121 captured	
Mujahideen Casualties	:	190 killed and	297 wounded
Afghan Civilian Casualties	:	184 killed and	258 wounded

Material Losses

Soviet-Kabul Material Losses:—

Aircraft	7	LMGs	110	Security Posts	32
Helicopters	11	HMGs	11	Khad Offices	2
Tanks	122	Klashnikovs	300	PDPA/Residences	25
APCs	49	Grinovs	20	Oil depot	1
HMVs	118	Ammunitions	3	Ammunition boxes	25
Trucks	34	depots		Quantity of arms	128
Jeeps	6	Flares	20	Grid Stations	1
Oil Tankers	19	Elec. Pylons	6		
Wireless Sets	8	Handgrenades	27	Food Depots	14 tons
Motorcycles	3	Bullets of		of Wheat	
Concrete bunkers		different	47000	Vehicles laden with	3
		kinds	—	supplies	

Mujahideen Material Losses:—

Vehicles	:	5
Bases/Hideouts	:	2
Arms & Ammunition	:	Different quantities

APPENDIX — 2

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN AUGUST 1987: SOVIET-KABUL (RADIO KABUL) SOURCES

Returnees 7521 (Those availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering, changing allegiance and joining Soviet-Kabul ranks).

Losses inflicted to "Counter-revolutionaries"

Human Losses : 26 killed

Material Losses:

4	S-A missiles	3 "Missile launching unit"
3	Mortars with 789 shells	2 Recoillen guns with 2111 shells
5	Based/Hideouts	3 Klashnikovs
3	LMGs	8 HMGs
53	Landmines	24 Rocket Launchers (50 + shells)
560	Rocket shells	53 Handgrenades

Loss inflicted by counter-revolutionaries

Human Losses : 26 "Civilian" killed.

Material Losses 1 AN-26 military transport plane
 2 Mosques/Shrines
 Material losses to several residences

APPENDIX — 3

PROVINCEWISE ENGAGEMENTS IN AUGUST 1987 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

Provinces	Total Engage- ments	Provincial Capital	Engagements	
			Inside City	Vicinity of City
Bordering Pakistan				
Nimruz	—	Zaranj	—	—
Hilmand	8	Lashkargarh	—	—
Qandahar	6	Qandahar	2	1
Zabul	12	Kalat Gilzai	1	—
Ghazni	13	Ghazni	6	1
Paktika	13	Sharna	—	1
Paktiya	26	Gardez	—	—
Ningarhar	24	Jalalabad	3	—
Kunar	15	Chagha Sarai	—	—
Bordering USSR				
Badakhshan	—	Faizabad	—	—
Takhar	9	Taloqan	—	—
Kunduz	14	Kunduz	—	—
Baghlan	3	Baghlan	—	—
Samangan	—	Samangan	—	—
Balkh	4	Mazar Sharif	—	—
Jozjan	2	Shebergan	1	—
Faryab	7	Maimana	—	—
Badghis	—	Qala Nau	—	—
Bordering Iran				
Herat	12	Herat	4	3
Farah	—	Farah	—	—
(Nimruz)	—	(Zaranj)	—	—
Central Provinces				
Bamiyan	8	Bamiyan	3	1
Ghor	—	Chaghcharan	—	—
Uruzgan	—	Tarin Kot	—	—
Kabul & Adjacent Provinces				
Kabul	39	Kabul	3	2
Parwan	20	Charikar	1	6
Kapisa	13	Mahmud-i-Raqi	—	—
Laghman	9	Mehtarlam	—	—
Logar	39	Pule Alam	—	—
Wardak	34	Koteasro	—	—
TOTAL	330		24	15

APPENDIX — 4

MUJAHIDEEN MOBILE & IMMOBILE TARGETS AND SOVIET-KABUL OPERATIONS IN AUGUST 1987 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

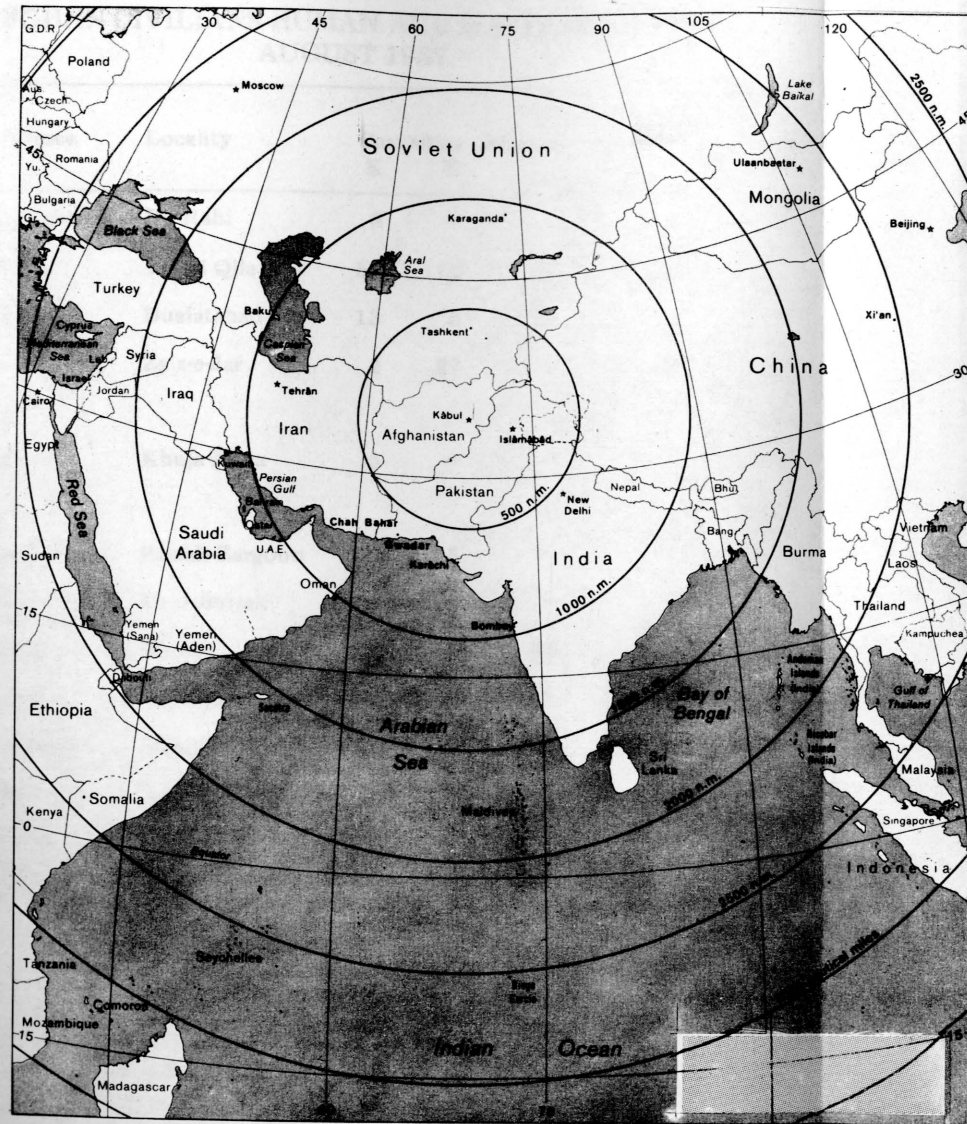
Provinces	Mujahideen Targets		Soviet-Kabul Operations		Total
	Mobile	Immobile	Air	Ground	
Bordering Pakistan					
Nimruz	—	—	—	—	—
Hilmand	1	4	3	—	8
Qandahar	2	4	—	—	6
Zabul	5	5	2	—	12
Ghazni	8	5	—	—	13
Paktika	1	7	2	3	13
Paktiya	5	12	8	1	26
Ningarhar	1	22	1	—	24
Kunar	6	9	—	—	15
Bordering USSR					
Badakhshan	—	—	—	—	—
Takhar	3	2	3	1	9
Kunduz	9	2	1	2	14
Baghlan	1	2	—	—	3
Samangan	—	—	—	—	—
Balkh	3	—	1	—	4
Jozjan	—	1	1	—	2
Faryab	2	3	—	2	7
Badghis	—	—	—	—	—
Bordering Iran					
Herat	—	9	3	—	12
Farah	—	—	—	—	—
(Nimruz)	—	—	—	—	—
Central Afghanistan					
Bamiyan	—	5	3	—	8
Ghor	—	—	—	—	—
Uruzgan	—	—	—	—	—
Kabul & Adjacent Provinces					
Kabul	10	10	2	17	39
Parwan	7	6	4	3	20
Kapisa	4	—	8	1	13
Laghman	1	6	2	—	9
Logar	10	16	3	10	39
Wardak	8	19	2	5	34
TOTAL:	87	149	49	45	330

APPENDIX — 5

PROVINCEWISE SOVIET-KABUL SECURITY OPERATIONS AND RETURNEES IN AUGUST 1987 (Radio Kabul)

Provinces	Soviet- Kabul Operations	Counter- Revolu- tionaries Action	R e t u r n e e s	
			Total Reports	Numbers
Bordering Pakistan				
Nimruz	—	—	—	—
Hilmand	—	—	—	—
Qandahar	—	—	—	—
Zabul	—	—	—	—
Ghazni	—	—	—	—
Paktika	1	2	—	—
Paktiya	—	2	—	—
Ningarhar	—	1	3	267
Kunar	—	—	—	—
Bordering USSR				
Badakhshan	—	—	—	—
Takhar	—	—	1	500
Kunduz	—	—	—	—
Baghlan	—	—	—	—
Samangan	—	—	1	2500
Balkh	—	—	—	—
Jozjan	—	—	1	319
Faryab	—	3	—	—
Badghis	—	—	1	40
Bordering Iran				
Herat	—	—	3	250
Farah	1	1	1	3620
(Nimruz)	—	—	—	—
Central Provinces				
Bamiyan	—	—	—	—
Ghor	—	—	—	—
Uruzgan	1	1 + 1	—	—
Kabul & Adjacent Provinces				
Kabul	5	2	—	—
Parwan	—	—	1	25
Kapisa	—	—	—	—
Laghman	—	—	—	—
Logar	—	—	—	—
Wardak	—	—	—	—
TOTAL:	8	13	12	7521

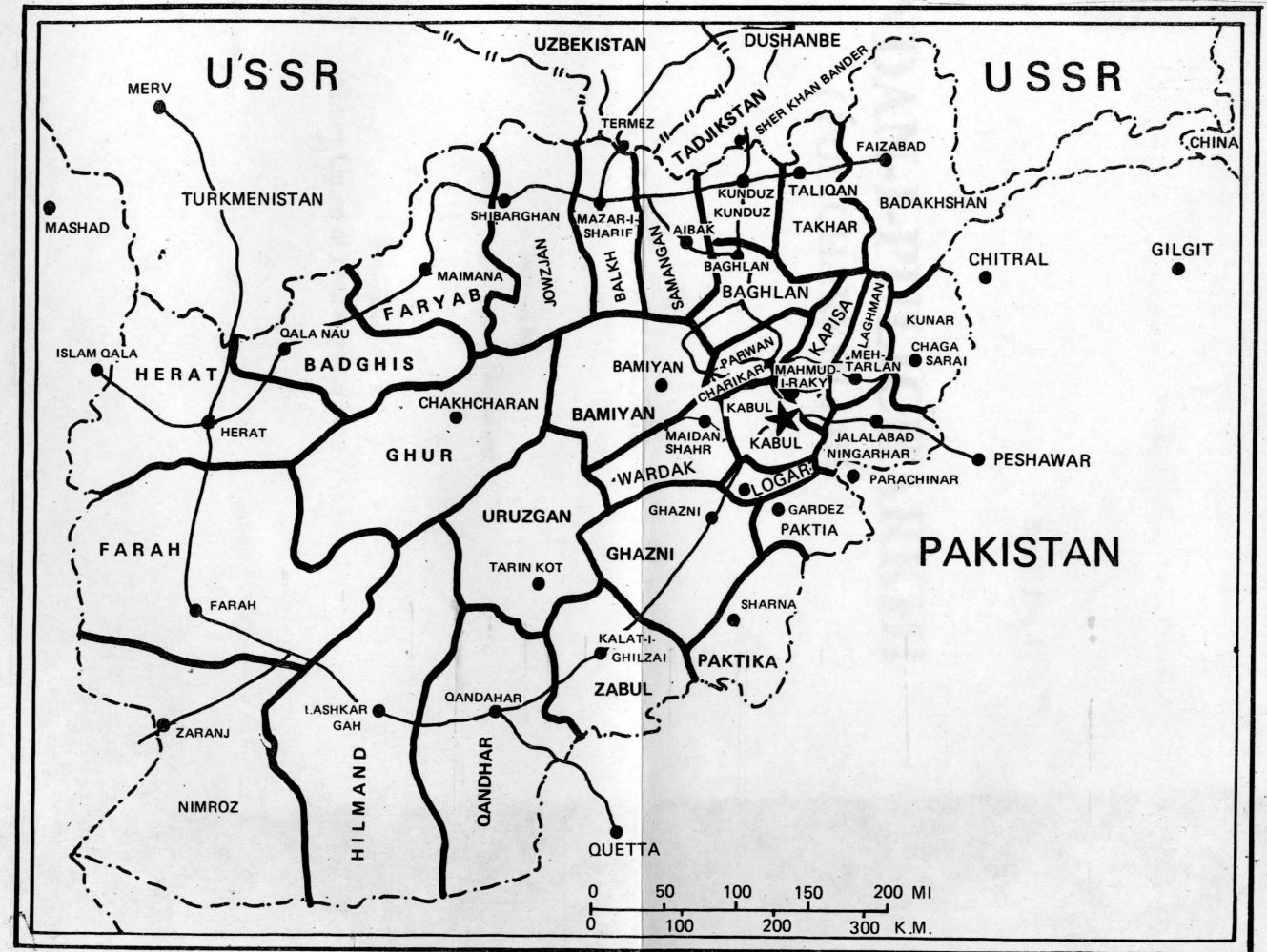
APPENDIX — VI A



APPENDIX — 6

Map of Afghanistan

APPENDIX — VI B



Mujahideen sources: Conflict reported during August 1987 in 22 provinces, out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan except Nimroz, Badakhshan, Samangan, Badghis, Farah, Ghor and Uruzgan.

Radio Kabul: Conflict reported during August 1987 in 7 Provinces. These Provinces are: Paktika, Paktiya, Ningarhar, Faryab, Farah, Uruzgan and Kabul.

APPENDIX — 7

AFGHAN CIVILIANS HUMAN AND MATERIAL LOSSES AUGUST 1987

Date	Province	Locality	Casualties K W		Houses	Heads of Livestock	Agricul- tural losses
2/7	Qandahar	Du-Rahi	5	—			
22/7	Takhar	Yungi Qila	50	12	24	200	
28/7	Balkh	Dualatabad	13	5	10	—	
24/7	Jozjan	Zair-e-Jar	2	27	—	100	Wheat crop burnt
11/7	Faryab	Khuja Musa	5	—	—	—	17 barns of wheat burnt
11/8	Herat	Kushk-Zargoon	50	15	—	—	—
11/8	Herat	Char-Burjak	18	21	—	—	—
20/7	Bamiyan	Madad	22	150	90	—	—
12/8	Kabul	Alghoyee	—	—	21	—	—
8/8	Laghman	Alingar	7	—	4	30	—
11/8	Logar	Logar Valley	5	28	—	—	—
2/8	Wardak	Massankhel	7	—	—	—	—
TOTAL:			184	258	150	300	

NOTES

The monthly Afghanistan Report is a carefully researched document for the benefit of scholars and policy-makers. Its aim is to present an objective analysis of the Afghan resistance, and the Soviet-Kabul military and psychological warfare.

The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Soviet Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Information Centre, Afghan News, HIA despatches and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are conscious of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up among the Mujahideen.

Figures of casualties and material losses given in Section 3 are in only those few cases where such inclusions were necessary for proper appreciation of the given events.

Losses reported in "Soviet-Kabul" category are often physically not verifiable by the Mujahideen and therefore mostly speculative.

The reports received and reported are subject to the process of verification, whenever possible, which may include interviewing with those most directly informed on the events.

Dates given in parenthesis in the chapter "Province-wise Survey Analysis" are of the actual broadcast.

Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (VOIR).

PERIOD COVERED

Facts and figures given in this study are based on reports mostly received during August 1-31, 1987. Appendices 1-7 also incorporate July 1987 incidents reported in August 1987.

II. — THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

1 — Foreign Visits and Agreements

Messages

Messages on various occasions were sent to, received from and exchanged with the following countries: Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Cuba, DPRK, GDR, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lebanon, Malagasy, Mongolia, Phillipines, Polisario, PLO, Romania, Syria, Vietnam, U.S.A., USSR, and Zambia.

Afghan Leaders Eid Greetings to the Leaders of the Islamic Countries

Greeting messages on behalf of the Afghan leaders Dr. Najib, Haji Mohammad Chamkani and Sultan Ali Kishtmand were sent to a number of Party and government leaders of the Islamic countries on the auspicious occasion of Eidul Azha.

According to another report, greeting messages on behalf of the Party and government leaders of the Islamic countries addressed to the Afghan leaders were received in Kabul (Radio Kabul, 3 August).

Good Will delegations to the Third World

The Afghan government despatched its Good Will delegations to the different countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. These delegations headed by the high officials of Afghan government held talks with the higher authorities of various Asian, African and Latin American Countries and explained to them in detail the Afghan government's National Reconciliation Policy its objectives and gains. They also explained the law of political parties and the situation around Afghanistan (Radio Kabul 2 August *KNT*, 10, 11 August).

Bulgaria

According to an agreement signed in Kabul on August 11, 1987 between the DRA Ministry of Power Energy and Bulgarian firm Electro-*Impex*, the Bulgarian side will supply equipment and materials etc worth US \$ 10.2 million for extension of electricity lines in the Kabul city and villages in the northern provinces. Its cost would be met from the Bulgarian credit.

The DRA Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms and the Bulgarian firm M/s. Bionveft signed in Kabul on August 24, 1987 an

agreement on preparation of project report for setting up a Tomato and Fruit Juice Unit in the canning factory, Jalalabad. The annual production capacity of the unit is envisaged at 5000 tons of tomato juice and 4015 tons of citrus juice. The expenditure on project report preparing and machinery of the unit will be met from the 20 million US \$ credit of Bulgaria, repayable in 10 years (*KNT*, 25 August).

Canada

Dr. Nematullah Pazhwak, Minister without portfolio left on August 12, for Canada leading a delegation to the 31st General Assembly of World Federation of the UN Associations. The session of the UN Association to be held from August 17 to 22, 1987 in Ottawa will discuss peace issues, human rights situation and formulation of the programmes of the UN Associations in different countries up to the year 2000 (*KNT*, 13 August).

India

Abdul Rahim Hatif, Chairman of the Central Council of National Front (NF) heading a delegation visited New Delhi in the month of August 1987 to participate in the international symposium on the subject of 'Non-Aligned Movement and World Peace'. During his stay there Hatif visited Abdul Ghaffar Khan and also called on Ramesh Bhandari, head of the foreign relation department of Indian National Congress (I) (Radio Kabul 6 August *KNT*, 11, 12 August).

A week-long celebration of the 40th Independence anniversary of India was held in Kabul from August 9 to 15, 1987. A function was held in the Stor Palace of the DRA Foreign Ministry on August 13, 1987, under the auspices of the PDPA CC, DRA Government and Afghan-Indian Friendship Society. It was participated, amongst others by Dr. Najib and Haji Mohammad Chamkani. The function was addressed by Abdul Rahim Hatif, Chairman of the Afghan-India Friendship Society and Sultan Ali Keshtmand, Chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers. In his address, Keshtmand referring to various aspects of Afghan-Indian Friendship, DRA Policy of National Reconciliation and reaction by USA-Pakistan said:

"Pakistan is directly used as a military base and spring board of US imperialism against Afghanistan and India.... As a result of having a common enemy, India and the DRA have come closer and expand their relations in different fields".

Mr. I.P. Khosla, Indian Ambassador, Kabul also spoke in the function. He dwelt upon the friendship between Afghanistan and India, and efforts for peace by India in the region, particularly in Sri Lanka.

About the Afghan issue, Mr. Khosla maintained that India had ever supported the initiative of UN Secretary General in respect of Afghanistan and considered the DRA Policy of national reconciliation as a positive development (KNT, 11 August Radio Kabul 14 August).

Iran

On August 15, 1987 the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs lodged a protest with the embassy of Iran in Kabul, condemning the 'deployment of Iranian armed and operational personnel in Safade base etc and firing of artillery, mortar and missiles on Afghan border post of Islam Qala, resulting in severe injury to an Afghan officer and soldier and large scale damages to the establishments'. (Radio Moscow 16 August KNT, 17 August).

Iraq

A protocol on exchange of TV programmes between DRA and Iraq was signed in Kabul on August 27, 1987.

Pakistan

Seminar on Pushto Poets: Under the auspices of the DRA Ministry of Nationalities and Tribes, Writer's Association and Academy of Sciences, seminars marking the birth anniversaries of the following Pushto poets were held at Hotel Ariana, Kabul during the month of August 1987, in which some local writers/poets and Ajmal Khattak read their papers:—

- a. 300th birth anniversary of Abdul Hamid Mohmand alias Hamid Baba, Mohmand Agency on August 16-17, 1987.
- b. 200th birth anniversary of Qambar Ali Khan, Aurakzai Agency on August 24, 1987.

Visit of Asghar Khan to Kabul: Chairman of the Tehrik-e-Isteqlal Party of Pakistan arrived Kabul on August 29, 1987 on an invitation of the Central Council of National Front of the DRA (DRA NF CC). He was received, amongst others, by Abdul Rahim Hatif, Chairman of the DRA NF CC, Abdul Samad Qayumi Minister of Education and Training and Sarfaraz Mohmand, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. Asghar Khan held a meeting with the Afghan Foreign Minister, Abdul Wakil on 30 August. During the meeting, the Afghan Foreign Minister spoke on the latest developments in the country, national reconciliation policy, need of the proclamation of this policy, its achievements in ending the war and bloodshed, principles of the peaceful foreign policy of Afghanistan, and desire of the government in arriving at a peaceful settlement of the differences and laid stress on need of good

neighbourly relations as well as peace and stability in the region keeping in view the traditional historic economic, political and cultural relations between the peoples of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

In reply Air Marshal Khan while expressing thanks on the hospitality extended to him in Afghanistan, spoke on the relations between the peoples of Afghanistan and Pakistan during the past several decades, as well as the desire of the people of Pakistan for peace and stability in the region. On the same day President of the National Front of Afghanistan Abdul Rahim Hatif met with Air Marshal Asghar Khan. During the meeting, Abdur Rahim Hatif highlighted the activities and role of the National Front and Super National Reconciliation Commission. Asghar Khan also visited the Martyrs Memorial of the Revolution and the Mausoleum of Syed Jamal-uddin Afghani and laid floral wreaths on them (Radio Kabul 30 August).

U.N.

Prof. Felix Ermacora, Special Rapporteur of the UN Commission on Human Rights had come to Afghanistan on July 30, 1987 to prepare a report on human rights in Afghanistan for UN General Assembly and UN Commission on Human Rights. He returned on August 8, 1987. At the conclusion of his visit, a press release was issued by the UN Information Centre, Kabul, which interalia, contained the following:

"The special Rapporteur wishes to state at this stage, his view, that he considers reconciliation as a positive step in the restoration of a stable human rights situation throughout the country. The Special Rapporteur has noted a number of measures that have been taken by the Government and hopes that other measures will be taken in the near future in the same context". (Radio Kabul 31 July Radio Moscow 9 August VOG, 10 August).

U.S.S.R.

Mohammad Aziz, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Committee for Planning of DRA, who had gone to Moscow to lead his country's delegation in the 7th Session of the DRA-Soviet Permanent Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation, held there on July 28-29, 1987, returned Kabul on August 1, 1987. On his arrival Aziz said that the session evaluated issues pertaining to the new type of cooperation between the two countries i.e., establishing direct relations between different provinces of Afghanistan and Republics of USSR, expansion of commercial relations between private entrepreneurs and setting up of joint Commercial ventures (KNT, 2 August).

Dr. Najib, General Secretary of the PDPA CC who had gone to Soviet Union on July 19, 1987 on a 'Short Visit', returned Kabul on August 10, 1987 in a special aeroflot flight (KNT, 11 August).

A contract for survey and project preparation of extension of 220 KW electricity line from Pule Khumri (Baghlan Province) to Kabul and installation of its sub-station at Kabul was signed in Kabul on August 16, 1987 between the DRA Ministry of Power Energy and Soviet firm Tekhnoprom-Export. The work will be carried out jointly by the engineers/personnel of the DRA Ministry of Power Energy and the said Soviet firm.

Soviet Union will give medical equipment, instruments and medicines etc worth 10 million Roubles to Afghanistan as gratis aid during the year 1987-88 for use in campaign against TB, malaria and other diseases. An agreement to this effect was signed on August 16, 1987 by the DRA Minister of Public Health and Deputy Commercial Counsellor of Soviet Embassy in Kabul on behalf of their respective Governments.

According to another agreement signed the same day by the said authorities, the DRA Ministry of Public Health will get free of charge all the equipment and medicines etc, which would be put on medical exhibition of Soviet Uzbek Republic, scheduled to be held in October 1987 in Kabul.

Kim Salikov, 1st Deputy Chairman of the Writers Association of the USSR, heading a delegation arrived Kabul on August 20, 1987 to participate in marking of the Soviet Literature Days in Kabul from August 21 to 30, 1987.

Bareq Shafie, Editor-in-Chief of the daily Haqiqat-i-Enqilab-e-Saur, Kabul and President of the DRA Journalists Union heading a delegation left for Soviet Union on August 24, 1987 on a good will visit.

During August 1987 Protocols on direct cooperation in various economic, social and cultural spheres were signed between the following provinces of Afghanistan and the Provinces/Republics of Soviet Union. Afghan delegations from the mentioned provinces, including the Provincial Governors and Secretaries of Provincial Party Committee, had visited the respective Provinces/Republics of SSR for the purposes:—

- a. Between *Nemroz* Province of Afghanistan and South Kharsoon Waq Province of Ukraine SSR.
- b. Between *Parwan* Province of Afghanistan and Kharkov Province of Ukraine SSR.
- c. Between *Logar* Province of Afghanistan and Armanistan SSR.

- d. Between *Ghor* Province of Afghanistan and Armanistan SSR.
- e. Between *Paktia* Province of Afghanistan and Azerbaijan SSR.
- f. Between *Khost* Division, Paktia Province of Afghanistan and Azerbaijan SSR.
- g. Between *Paktika* Province of Afghanistan and Azerbaijan SSR.

Under the protocols signed between Parwan Province and Kharkov Province of Ukraine SSR and Paktia Province and Azerbaijan SSR, the Soviet side will provide necessary equipment and materials worth 130,000 and 2 million Roubles during the year 1366-67 (1987-88) for development of electricity, communication, agriculture, education and public health in Parwan and Paktia provinces respectively.

Head of the Sciences, Training and Public Health Department of the Provincial Communist Party of Surkhandarya Province of the Uzbek SSR visited Balkh Province of Afghanistan from August 10 to 13, 1987 to discuss with Afghan authorities the Soviet cooperation in Public Health. The delegation also handed over relief goods including medicines, cloth and utensils etc worth 40,000 Roubles for Watan Children's Home and Public Health Department of Balkh Province.

Bakhtiar news agency has announced that one thousand and five hundred Afghan youth will come to the Soviet Union for getting education this year.

A group of work and construction brigades of the Leninist Comsomol of the Soviet Union arrived Kabul on August 28, 1987 to co-operate in the technical renovation of the Housing prefabricated Factory Kabul.

Yemen

A protocol on cooperation between the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization of the DRA and the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was signed in Kabul on August 27, 1987 by the secretaries of both the organizations (*KNT*, 30 August).

2 — POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Periodic Sessions of PDPA CC Politburo

The PDPA CC Politburo held the following two sessions during the month of August 1987, wherein the points as mentioned against each were tabled for discussion and decisions taken thereon:

- a. *Session on August 13, 1987.*
 - (i) Approval of the report of Dr. Najib on his meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev and other leaders of the Soviet

Union on July 20, 1987.

- (ii) Expression of deep gratitude on behalf of the PDPA and Afghan people to the leadership and all people of the Soviet Union for rendering fraternal and all round assistance to the people of Afghanistan.
- b. *Session on August 15, 1987.*
 - (i) Approval to setting up of Ministry of Vocational and Technical Education.
 - (ii) Expansion of cultural activities in educational institutions and assigning specific tasks to various Ministries and party/social organizations.
 - (iii) Work among the nomads for elevation of their effective role and active participation in implementation of the Policy of National Accord.
 - (iv) Assessment of the work of the department and PDPA Committee of the Attorney General of the DRA.
 - (v) Approval of the report of Nejamuddin Kawiani, Alternate Member of PDPA CC Politburo and Secretary of PDPA CC on participation of Party delegation in the consultative session or representatives of workers and communist parties of Asian and Pacific countries held in Ulan Bator.

The Politburo also considered a report about the performance of the Loi Saranwali. The meeting expressed dissatisfaction over the performance of the organs of the Loi Saranwali. The Politburo asked the Loi Saranwali to issue a warning to the Secretary of the Primary Organization of the Loi Saranwali of Kabul, Syed Jamal Khwishgi to remove him from the Party and government posts. The Politburo instructed the Party Committee of Kabul city to undertake urgent steps in improving the performance of the Primary Organization to Loi Saranwali. (Radio Kabul, 15 August, Radio Moscow, 16 August, *KNT*, 16, 17, August).

Periodic Session of the Presidium of DRA RC

A periodic session of the Presidium of DRA RC, held on August 2, 1987, under the Chairmanship of Acting President Haji Mohammad Chamkani. The Session endorsed the following:

- a. *Regulation on Regional Armed Forces.* The regulations, in six chapters and 36 articles, organizes the activities of regional forces, drawn from among border tribes' armed groups which joined the Government side and other volunteer forces under conditions of National Reconciliation, to stabilize, expand and consolidate people's power.
- b. *Decree on the Law of Legal Claims.* The law is in six chapters

and 56 articles as per the provision of article 44 of the Fundamental Principles of the DRA.

The session also passed the following resolutions:

- a. Resolutions on distribution of medals and badges to deserving persons, pardoning of the remaining terms of imprisonment of some prisoners, reduction of punishment and non-prosecution of a number of prisoners.
- b. Resolution on the proposal of the RC Standing Committee for foreign affairs on publicity of revolutionary Afghanistan, its expansion and increase.

The session assigned the Ministry of Justice and the Executive Committees of the Councils of peoples deputies to take necessary measures for perfection of experienced cadets of judiciary officers.

The session also approved text of the message of DRA RC Presidium and Council of Ministers addressed to the leaders of the armed opposition groups inside the country, which covered the following points:

- a. Call to the local Mujahideen leaders to participate in the local Governments.
- b. Information that decision in principle had been reached about the return of the limited Soviet contingent.
- c. Afghanistan will remain independent and non-aligned for ever.
- d. Offer to establish their own local administration in villages, sub-districts etc and maintain security there. To approach, thereafter, the DRA for assistance (such an offer of Peace Zones had been given sometime back by Dr. Najeeb also). (*KNT*, 2 August. See also details).

DRA RC Presidium Decree on Pardoning Prisoners on the Occasion of Eid-ul-Adha

The DRA RC Presidium issued a decree on August 3, 1987 providing pardon to the following categories of prisoners on occasion of Eid-ul-Adha:

- a. Prisoners aged over 60 years.
- b. Prisoners who have one year or less to complete their terms of imprisonment.
- c. Prisoners suffering from severe illness as certified by the authorised medical commission.

Under the same decree, some foreign prisoners including six Pakistanis were also released and the latter repatriated to Pakistan via Torkham under arrangement of the Pakistan Embassy on August 18, 1987 (*KNT*, 4 August).

Dr. Najib's Visits

Kandhar. On August 20 1987 Dr. Najib accompanied by General Mohammad Rafee, Minister of Defence and General Ghulam Farooq Yaqubi, Minister of State Security visited Kandahar, returning Kabul the same day evening. At Kandahar he visited the Holy Kharqa of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH), Woolen Mill, Textile Factory and HQ Army Corps. He addressed selected meetings at the Governorate and the Textile Factory respectively and announced following amounts to be given for the purposes as mentioned:

- a. Two million Afghanis for the repair/renovation of Holy Kharqa.
- b. One million Afghanis for the repair of local civil hospital.
- c. 400,000 Afghanis for helping the clergymen and Ulemas.
- d. 400,000 Afghanis for helping the families of 'martyres of revolution'.

Dr. Najib also addressed the conferences of Provincial Party Committee and Party cadres of the Political Department of the Army Corps and stressed on the need for strengthening unity and oneness of the party ranks and raising the effectiveness of work of party organizations in tackling the task of national reconciliation. He also emphasized that it was necessary to expand peace and tranquillity in the country, including Kandahar Province.

Dr. Najib was elected as a delegate from the Kandahar Provincial Party Committee to the PDPA countrywide Conference, scheduled to be held in September 1987 (*KNT*, 23 August).

Kunduz. On August 29, 1987, Dr. Najib accompanied by Noor Ahmad Noor and Gen. Ghulam Farooq Yaqubi visited Kunduz and participated in the conference of Provincial Party Committee, held for electing delegates to the forthcoming Nation-wide Conference of the PDPA. He was also elected as a delegate to the conference from that province.

In his address to the meeting of the Kunduz citizens Dr. Najib explained to them the national reconciliation programme and various measures adopted for its realisation, the draft of new constitution and Afghan Soviet Friendship.

Army and Independence Day of Afghanistan Observed

The Army and Independence Day (68th Independence Anniversary) of Afghanistan was held on August 19, 1987. The celebration was on a lesser scale this year and no foreign military delegates attended the day'.

Earlier on August 18, 1987 a function was held at the Defence

Ministry, which was attended amongst others by Dr. Najib, Mohammad Aslam Watanyar, Minister of Communications read out the message of the PDPA CC in the function. While praising the heroic work of the units and regiments in the struggle against the enemies of national reconciliation policy and the violators of ceasefire, the message had urged upon the armed forces' personnel to raise their combat and political ability and be ready to inflict heavy blows on the foes of country so that peace was maintained in Afghanistan.

Titles and promotions were also announced on the occasion by the DRA RC Presidium. Dr. Najib also addressed the nation on the occasion.

Afghan Air Force Day

The ever first Air Force Day was marked on (Sumbula 3, 1366) 25 August 1987. A function held at the Air Headquarters, Kabul, was participated amongst other, by Dr. Najib, General Rafee, Minister of Defence and some retired Airforce officers. Addressing the function, Dr. Najib praised the pilots and other personnel of the Airforce, who had carried out heroic operations against the enemy. Dr. Najib noted that the selection of this day to commend the epics of pilots was not a coincidence but that on this very day in 1925, four Soviet airplanes, meant for Afghanistan, had arrived in Afghanistan. Later on Dr. Najib opened the 'Pilots Avenue' and Air Monument in Kabul.

Appointments

The following transfers/postings were made during the month of August 1987:

- a. *Abdul Ghaffar Lakanwal*, former Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms as Minister without portfolio.
- b. *Abdul Qadir Ashna*, Chairman State Committee for Culture as Secretary PDPA Provincial Committee, Qandahar Province.
- c. *Fazal-ul-Haq Khaliqyar*, Minister without portfolio (Advisor on Financial and Economic Affairs) as Chairman, executive Committee, People's Deputies Council of Local Organs of State Power and Administration (Governor) Herat Province.
- d. *Mohammad Karim Sahrai*, as Chairman, Executive Committee, Peoples Deputies Council of Local Organs of State Power and Administration (Governor) Kandahar Province.
- e. *Sayed Ekram Paigir*, Head of the Documents and Liaison Department of PDPA CC as Minister of State for Direct Cooperation between the Provinces of Afghanistan and Republics of Soviet Union.

Association of Graduates from the Soviet Union

On August 1, 1987 the second session of the Presidium of Association of Graduates from USSR was held at the house of DRA Friendship Societies with Foreign countries, Kabul. The session was told that since the Saur Revolution over 6,000 Afghan youth had completed their higher education in Soviet Union. Alizrov, representing the Soviet Ministry of Higher Education also attended the session and spoke about further consolidation of friendship between the two countries.

Some organizational issues of association were discussed in the session and the following elected:

- a. *Chairman*
 - (i) Dr. Faqir Mohammad Yaqubi, Minister without Portfolio.
- b. *Vice-Chairmen*
 - (i) Maj. Gen. Abdul Haq Ulomi, Head of the Armed Forces Department of PDPA CC.
 - (ii) Prof. Mohammad Hussain Helali, Dean of poly-technic Institute, Kabul.
 - (iii) Prof. Assadullah Habib, Rector of Kabul University.

Founding of the DRA Physicians Association

The founding conference of the Physicians' Association of the DRA was held on August 27, 1987 in Kabul and the following were elected as its office bearers:

- a. *Chairman*
 - (i) *Dr. Noor Ahmad Barits*, Heads of the Medical Department of the State Medical Institute, Kabul.
- b. *Deputy Chairman*
 - (i) *Prof. Dr. Mehr Mohammad Ejazi*, Dean of State Medical Institute, Kabul.
 - (ii) *Maj. Gen. Dr. Wilayat Habib*, Commandant, Academy of Medical Sciences of Armed Forces, Kabul.
 - (iii) *Mrs. Dr. Trina*, President of Malalai Maternity Hospital, Kabul.

The association also adopted a message addressed to the International Association of Physicians for the prevention of Nuclear War. Supporting the programme and decisions of the International Association, the message has sought for membership in it.

Political Situation

Situation of Human Rights: Prof. Felix Armacora, Special representative of UN Commission of Human Rights visited Afghanistan from July 30th-August 8th, 1987. During his stay Armacora held meetings

with number of high officials, including the Foreign Minister of DRA, and asked necessary questions from them.

He also visited various government departments including Ministry of State and Security, Ministry of Nationalities and Tribal Affairs, Directorate of Refugee Welfare and Rehabilitation, office of the State Committee for the affairs of Returnees and talked to a number of people who had returned home on the call of National Reconciliation, including the former member of the opponent armed groups.

The special Rapporteur visited places of detention and interrogation centres, in particular the central prison of Pul-e-Charkhi. He held separate meetings with the released prisoners. In accordance with his mandate, Mr. Armacora will present a report to General Assembly and later, to the Commission on Human Rights. On the conclusion of his visit Prof. Armacora thanked the Afghan authorities for providing wide cooperation while expressing his views he reportedly said that he considered "Reconciliation" as a positive step in the restoration of a stable human rights situation through out Afghanistan and this policy was helpful to guarantee the human rights.

According to VOG report Armacora reported that condition of prisoners had improved and torture had reduced in the jails in Afghanistan (VOG, 10 August, Radio Moscow, 9 August, Radio Kabul, 31 July, Radio Kabul 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, August, KNT, 10 August).

Mujahideen Down Afghan Plane

According to Afghanistan News rebel forces have downed a government transport plane in Eastern Afghanistan killing all twelve people on board.

State run Kabul Radio says the plane was flying from Kabul to Khost, near the Pakistani border when it was hit Thursday by a US made stinger missile.

In Pakistan Afghan rebel sources say the plane was a military transport plane carrying government soldiers (VOA, 14 August).

3 — NATIONALITIES POLICY

Jirgas

Holding of Jirgas by the Party and State high-ups

During the month of August 1987, Dr. Najib, Haji Mohammad Chamkani and other high ups of the Party and State addressed the following Jirgas of pro-regime elders and elements for explaining the national reconciliation programme and draft of the DRA New Constitution and ascertaining their support and cooperation thereto:

- a. Jirga of elders of Tanni and Sinki Tribes from Khost Division, Paktia Province at Delkhusha Palace, Kabul on August 13, 1987 by Dr. Najib, Secretary General PDPA CC (*KNT*, 16 August).
- b. Jirga of elders of Safi tribe from Laghman Province at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on August 19, 1987 by Haji Mohammad Samkani, Acting President of the DRA RC Presidium (Radio Kabul, 21 August).
- c. Jirga of elders of Chardarah District Kunduz Province at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on August 24, 1987 by Haji Mohammad Samkani.
- d. Jirga of elders and officials of Lashkargah town, Helmand Province at Lashkargah on August 23, 1987 by Dr. Saleh Mohammad Zeary, Member PDPA CC Politburo (*KNT*, 25 August).
- e. Jirga of elders and officials of Qalai Nau town, Badghis Province at Qalai Nau on August 24, 1987 by Maj. Gen. Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, Member PDPA CC Politburo and Minister of Communications.
- f. Jirga of elders of Jaji tribe, Paktia Province at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on August 25, 1987 by Haji Mohammad Chamkani (*KNT*, 27 August).
- g. Meeting of residents of Kerani and Dehzek villages, Balablook District, Farah Province at district headquarters on August 25, 1987 by Dr. Saleh Mohammad Zeary.
- h. Jirga of elders of Pule Khumri and Baghlan towns, Baghlan Province in Textile Club, Pule Khumri on August 26, 1987 by Noor Ahmad Noor, Member PDPA CC Politburo.
- i. Meeting of residents of Ghazni town on August 27, 1987 by Mehmud Baryalai, Alternate Member PDPA CC Politburo.

Regulations for the Tribes

The regulation on the traditional rights and freedoms of the tribes and the law on land acquisition in the DRA have been published in the official gazette. These regulations were previously endorsed by the presidium of the RC of the DRA. They have come into force on the publication in the official gazette (*KNT*, 10 August).

220 Million Afghanis for Repatriates

The State Committee for Repatriates has so far spent over 220 million Afghanis for food, lodging and medical treatment of repatriates. The committee has reportedly paid ten to fifteen thousand Afghanis to

each returnee to help him settle in his native place. Since the beginning of NR it is reported that 10,613 families comprising 66,367 members have returned home testifying to the correctness of the NR policy (KNT, 23 August).

42 Counties in Takhar Province in Afghanistan Declared Zones of Peace

Since the declaration of the policy of national reconciliation fortytwo counties having population of five thousand seven hundred families have been declared as the zones of peace in Takhar Province and more than eight hundred armed men of the opposition groups have joined the policy of the national reconciliation. While making this statement with Bakhtar Information Agency correspondent in the city of Taluqan the President of the National Reconciliation Commission of Takhar said that so far a total of fiftyfive national Reconciliation Commissions have been set up at provincial level and through the working teams of these commissions explanatory meetings have been held with another twentytwo thousand people discussing with them the importance of the policy of national reconciliation.

Likewise one hundred ten youths of former opposition have joined the ranks of the armed forces and a large number of security posts have been created in several regions of the province and scores of families consisting of seventyfour members have returned to their homes from Pakistan, accelerating the process of the national reconciliation. (Radio Kabul, 9 August).

Religious

Eid-ul-Azha Celebrated in Afghanistan

Namaz-e-Eid was offered in the capital and provinces by millions of people. They prayed for the successful implementation of national reconciliation programme and maintenance of peace in the country.

According to the reports of Bakhtar news agency, the State and Party leaders offered the Namaz-e-Eid in the Eidgah and other mosques of Kabul. Haji Mohammad Chamkani addressed to the Nation on the occasion. After explaining the philosophy of the Eid-ul-Azha and various measures taken by the Government towards implementation of the national reconciliation policy in the country, he called upon the Afghan refugees to return to their country as 'all possibilities and facilities for ensuring tranquil and happy life for them had been provided by the Peoples Power'. He also extended Eid greetings to 'the

sisters, brothers and countrymen, brave peoples of Pushtoon and Baluch, Muslims of the Soviet Union, fraternal peoples of Pakistan and Iran and the Muslims of the World'. Greetings to the Muslims of the Soviet Union have been extended for the first time by and head of State of Afghanistan (Radio Kabul, 4 August).

High Council of Ulema Supports Draft Constitution

The high council of ulema and clergymen of the DRA has issued a resolution welcoming the draft constitution of the DRA. On behalf of all ulema, the high council of ulema and clergymen observing its religious mission, voices its support to the draft constitution of Afghanistan, which is in full conformity with the principle of Islamic shariat. We call upon all ulema, thinkers and all those who are interested in the future development of the country, to fulfil their duty by submitting their views and proposals for the finalization of the draft constitution (*KNT*, 24 August).

Returnees

According to August reports forty families returned to Nangarhar Province. Five hundred families returned to Farah Province. Similarly an armed¹ opponent group, comprising 2500 men joined the Afghan government in Samangan Province. The group leader, Khairuddin was then elected Chairman of the Council of the representatives of the people in an Ulaswali of Samangan Province. Another group of 500 men joined the process of National Reconciliation in Takhar Province (Radio Kabul, 2, 6, 10 August, Radio Moscow, 20 August).

4 — ECONOMY

The seventh session of the permanent commission for economic cooperation between the governments of the DRA and the Soviet Union was held recently in Moscow. They expressed satisfaction over commercial and economic relations between the two countries and recalled the successful fulfilment of mutual commitment in the fields of irrigation, power energy, transport, soil studies, gas industries and social spheres. Both sides also expressed keen interest in the expansion of economic cooperation in the present socio-political conditions in the DRA. The session also reviewed issues related to the new type of cooperation, establishing direct relations between different provinces of the republics of the USSR and the provinces of the DRA, expansion of commercial relations with private entrepreneurs and setting up of Afghan-Soviet commercial ventures and joint institutions. A protocol

was also signed at the end of the discussions (*KNT*, 2 August).

Construction

The volume of construction work is higher than in any other economic sphere and the investments on basic establishments are increased every year. For the year 1987, around 25 billion Afghanis have been allocated for the establishments. Some one billion Afghanis would be spent for the construction of educational and training centres, two billion Afghanis for transport and communications, 1.9 billion Afghanis for mines and power, 250 million Afghanis for agriculture and irrigation, 280 million Afghanis for removing water shortage in Kabul city (*KNT*, 25 August).

The construction of 18 storey building of the communications in Kabul would be ready for occupation by March 1988. This tallest building in Afghanistan equipped with modern instruments will have various postal and telecommunication sections. So far 750 million Afghanis have been spent on the construction of the building (*KNT*, 12 August).

In the first quarter of the current year, 13 km Kabul city roads have been repaired, and by the end of this year 32 km would be asphalted. Some 32 km new roads would be constructed at a cost of 50 million Afghanis this year (*KNT*, 12 August).

A spokesman of the Ministry of Mines and Industries revealed that the work of reconstruction of barite mine was recently started in Herat province and it is estimated that production in the mine will be resumed next year. The barite reserves in north central and south west zones of the country were estimated at 156000 tons. The barite deposits have 80 to 90 per cent barium sulphate. It is estimated that 4000 tons of barite will be extracted annually (*KNT*, 13 August).

Industrial Production

Afghan textile company produced over 11,340,000 metres of cloth in the first four months of the current year. The sales of the company exceeded 433 million Afghanis in the current year, showing an increase of 11,954,000 Afghanis over the year 1986. At present 7,000 workers are active in various branches of the company. The products of the company are sold through 254 outlets in various provinces of Afghanistan (*KNT*, 24 August).

This year Pulicharkhi Wollen Textile Mill is to produce 373,000 metres of cloth valued at 204 million Afghanis, which will make an increase of 15% over last year. In the first quarter of this year it produced 83.703 thousand metres, main products of the mill contains of

carpets, cloth for military uniforms and wollen blankets. The daily production is about 1,200 metres, but it is expected to increase the production upto 600,000 metres annually by the end of current five year plan.

In the private sector, Ahu shoe factory produced 66,136 pairs of footwear and earned 48.499 million Afghanis so far in the current year. The factory has plans to raise its production by 20 per cent this year. In 1986 it supplied 90,000 pairs valued at 435 million Afghanis to the Ministry of Defence (*KNT*, 11 August).

Power Sector

The fertilizer and Thermal power plant of Mazar-e-Sharif produced 126,000 tons of urea and 236 million KWH of power in 1986. During the last two years, 200 Afghan workers have taken the place of Soviet experts in the plant, as a result the plant saved four million Afghanis in 1986 (*KNT*, 30 August).

On 29 August 1987, the first solar energy Unit in Afghanistan built by Afghan engineers and technicians was commissioned in a function in Kabul. The design, structure and installation of the Unit have been carried out by engineers and technicians of the renewable energy Department of the Power Ministry at the cost of 3,200,000 Afghanis (*KNT*, 30 August).

Export

In the first four months of the current year, members of Carpet Exporters Guild, exported 334,000 sq metres of carpet and 428,000 sq metres of rugs. According to Carpet Exporters Guild, there is an unprecedented increase in the demand for Afghan carpets. It is envisaged that the volume of carpet export will go up by one million sq metres (*KNT*, 12 August).

Cooperatives

The provincial council of peasants cooperatives of Nangarhar is to supply food stuffs and other consumer goods worth 106 million Afghanis in 1987. The council sold, in the first quarter of the current year goods valued at 4.468 million Afghanis, making a 115 per cent plan implementation (*KNT*, 1 August).

Since March 1987, 20 production cooperatives have so far been established in the capital and the provinces. Throughout the DRA fifty handicraft and production cooperatives with a strength of over 3800 members and with a capital of Afghanis 92 million are functioning. The products of handicrafts cooperatives are sold in the domestic

and international markets. The government grants credit on easy terms, supplies machinery and raw material in order to develop co-operative movement (*KNT*, 25 August).

In order to meet the public needs in the distribution of essential goods, four peasants cooperatives were recently set up in Kandahar, Herat, Laghman and Logar provinces (*KNT*, 17 August).

Agricultural products, food and other consumer goods valued at 1.7 million Afghanis were supplied to consumers during the first quarter of 1987 by the Union of Peasants cooperatives of Kunar Province. Nine Consumer Cooperatives and one handicraft cooperative with 1710 members are functioning in Asad city chawki, Asmar and Sir Kani districts (*KNT*, 11 August).

Agriculture

The Agricultural Development Bank will give 64 million Afghanis as credit to the peasants of agricultural cooperatives in 1987. Most of the times the bank credit is used for chemical fertilizers and improved seeds. At present, the bank has 28 branches in the capitals of provinces. The bank distributed in 1986 a total of 360 million Afghanis as credit to farmers in different provinces of the DRA (*KNT*, 17 August).

Agriculture constitutes the main sector of Afghanistan's economy and contributes 60 per cent of the GDP of the country. During the current year, distribution of 155,000 tons of fertilizers, 16,000 tons of improved wheat seeds, 5.3 thousand tons of cotton seeds, 16,000 tons of sugarbeet seeds, is planned for the farmers and state farms. Soviet assistance has special importance in this connection.

In the first quarter of this year, chemical fertilizers, wheat seeds, tractors and other agricultural machines worth 17.7 million Afghanis were given as credit to peasants and members of agricultural cooperatives of Balkh province by the Agricultural Development Bank. Spare parts of the agriculture machines, worth 500,933 Afghanis were also sold during the spring campaign of the current year (*KNT*, 2 August).

Herat cotton enterprise in the private sector was rehabilitated and has resumed functioning under the name of Herat Joint Stock Company, has 760 share holders and a working capital of 28 million Afghanis. It has plans to purchase 1,500 tons of cotton from the peasants and to distribute 280 tons of fertilizers free of cost to the peasants during the year.

The department of irrigation plans to clean 3935 km of canals and subterraneans and repair 256 head dams in this year, which would provide irrigation to over 750,000 hectares. It also intends to appoint 25 chief water managers and set up 120 peasant committees in the

centre and provinces. In the first half of this year, the department has cleaned 317 subterraneans which had a length of 1863 km. In addition to this 55455 cu meters head dams have also been repaired and rehabilitated in the same period (*KNT*, 13 August).

Cultivation

In Kunduz province an area of 124,240 hectares was cultivated during the spring sowing campaign this year, achieving an increase of 12,606 hectares over the planned target. Since July wheat has been collected from 20,300 hectares and barely from 5490 hectares, which is estimated at 29,480 tons and 18,740 tons respectively. Under the directions of Agricultural Development Bank, a credit of 1,975,500 Afghanis was also given to the peasants of the province (*KNT*, 10 August).

In Ningarhar province an area of 36,000 hectares, was brought under cultivation, which yielded 22,000 tons of wheat, 160 tons of potato, 94 tons of onion and 82 tons of tomato (*KNT*, 4 August).

5 — EDUCATION, YOUTH AND HEALTH

Education

A periodic session of the Politburo of PDPA Central Committee was held on August 15. They emphasised on the need for setting up a Ministry of Vocational and Technical Education of the DRA. Politburo decided to set up the Ministry by elevating the vocational department of the Ministry of Higher Education (*KNT*, 17 August).

The President of the Education Department of Badakhshan province stated that at present 16 boys and 5 girls lycees, 41 secondary schools, 19 primary schools, 3 functional literacy schools, 1 teachers training college, 2 pioneers palace and kindergartens are functioning in the province. The total number of school students is over 24,000 at the moment (*KNT*, 11 August).

The Kabul Borstal School has been doing a good job for the rehabilitation of Juvenile delinquents. At present, 105 boys and 30 girls, all under the age of 18 years, are undergoing training in the school. After rehabilitation they are introduced to productive institutions according to their training. The school has so far introduce 70 juveniles to different workers and educational institutions in the current year (*KNT*, 10 August).

New Schools

A school was inaugurated on August 14 by Abdul Samad Qayumi,

Minister of Education in Tarikot village of the seventh precinct of Kabul. The school will accommodate 700 students in two shifts. (*KNT*, 15 August).

A primary school of Nahre Tope village of Mazar-e-Sharif was inaugurated recently. In near past two lycees and five primary schools have been reactivated in Balkh and two workers supplementary schools have also been set up. This would facilitate 2500 students to get their education (*KNT*, 24 August).

The new building of Daqiqi Balkhi Lycee was inaugurated on August 25 in Mazar-e-Sharif city. This building was built at a cost of 7 million Afghanis (*KNT*, 26 August).

Literacy

A spokesman of the Tsarandoy declares that 37,500 illiterate persons are organized in 2,050 literacy courses of regiments and contingents of Tsarandoy. These persons are taught by 1700 volunteers including soldiers and officers and 64 professional teachers of the Ministry of Education. In the first quarter of the current Afghan year, 1982 persons completed the literacy courses (*KNT*, 29 August).

Youth

The Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan was set up in 1978 to mobilize the country's youth, since its inception, it has organized 200,000 youth (boys and girls). The DYOA has 4,500 primary organizations which constitute its basic units. The main task of DYOA, at present, is to mobilize youth in to the ranks of the armed forces. The number of youth in the army now exceeds 70,000. The DYOA has been able to establish friendly relations with over 240 similar national and international organizations. Under various protocols, which were signed with the friendly countries, over 20,000 students have visited foreign countries for studies and recreation (*KNT*, 2 August).

The session of the presidium of the Association of Graduates from the Soviet Union was held on August 2 in Kabul. The session was informed in a report that after the revolution, over 6000 Afghan Youth who had completed their higher studies in the institutions of USSR have been presented to the society as outstanding cadres (*KNT*, 3 August).

A Soviet Komsomol Work Brigade named "Friendship" arrived on August 29 in Kabul. The group has come under a protocol which was signed between the Central Committees of the Komsomol and the DYOA. "Friendship" will assist in renewal and maintenance of

technical equipment of the pre-fabricated housing complex (*KNT*, 30 August).

A function was held marking the independence and army day of the DRA on August 21 in the Club of the Central Committee of the DYO. Members of the Lenin Komsomol also attended the function (*KNT*, 22 August).

The Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan, organized sports competitions to celebrate August 19, the day of independence and army day of the DRA. (*KNT*, 16 August).

Health

In the first quarter of the current year, around 70,000 patients including women and children were treated free of charge at the Central Polyclinic of workers and state employees in Kabul. About 500 patients are being attended every day by nineteen different departments which are working under polyclinic. At present 16 Soviet doctors and specialists, 12 Afghan doctors and 32 paramedical staff are serving in the above establishment. Before the revolution a worker, his wife and two children were entitled to medical benefits, whereas now all the members of worker's family have the facility of free polyclinic service. The government intends to establish 3 new health clinics in the factories (*KNT*, 1 August).

The head of the preventive medicine department of the Ministry of Public Health reveals that the department has a central tuberculosis (TB) clinic and a sanatorium for women in Kabul. It also has six TB clinics in Nangarhar, Kandahar, Kunduz, Herat and Paktia provinces. About 261,840 patients infected with TB get free treatment from these clinics. Under the child vaccination campaign, 85 per cent of children in Kabul city have been immunized against six major children diseases. So far 911,250 doses of vaccines have been sent to the provinces in the country (*KNT*, 3 August).

A visiting delegation from Uzbek SSR distributed a large quantity of relief goods, including medicines among Watan Children's Home and the Department of Public Health in Balkh province. The delegation also assured cooperation in providing medical instruments and medicine to the Department of Public Health (*KNT*, 13 August).

6 — SOCIAL AND CULTURE

In a special plane, three hundred Afghan children arrived in Frunze, capital of the Soviet Kirghizia for a one month holiday. Their stay has been arranged in strotil camp with their young Kirghizi friends.

During their stay they will meet with the outstanding actors, painters, musicians and sportsmen. They will also visit the museums and other places of entertainments (*KNT*, 12 August).

The Soviet Graduates Association of the DRA, which started its activities in September 1985, has now 6000 graduates who have completed their higher studies in Soviet Union. This Association has established friendly relations with 192 associations of different countries. It has its branches in Ningarhar and Balkh provinces and plans to establish such branches in five more provinces (*KNT*, 25 August).

The founding conference of physicians association of the DRA was held on August 28 in Kabul. Chairman of the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization of the DRA and the Chief of the World Health Organization also addressed the conference (*KNT*, 29 August).

Qari Mohammad Nabi from the DRA stood first among 46 Qaris from 14 Islamic countries in the Holy Quran recitation contest held in Madras (India). (*KNT*, 29 August).

Culture

At the 15th International Film Festival in Moscow, "Migratory Birds", an Afghan feature film, was awarded a prize of the Soviet Association for Friendship with Foreign countries. The film conveyed the recent years developments in Afghanistan. Besides "Migratory Birds" two Afghan documentaries were also screened at the Moscow Festival. These documentaries 'Reconciliations' and 'Gratefulness' were on the themes of national reconciliation and the departure of six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan (*KNT*, 11 August).

August was a month of exhibitions. During the month many exhibitions were inaugurated but some significant ones are as below:

An exhibition of graphic art was opened in Kabul on August 1. Fortyfive works of different generations of Soviet painters were displayed, which showed how contemporary Soviet painters are seeking new forms and new themes in portraying the harmonies and conflicts of their age (*KNT*, 11 August).

A photo exhibition dedicated to the 54th founding anniversary of Soviet Commando forces was recently opened in Kabul for two weeks. One hundred color and black and white photos were on display, showing different aspects of life of the youth in Soviet Union (*KNT*, 13 August).

An exhibition of drawings and paintings was opened in Kabul for one week, on the eve of independence day of the DRA. Fifty pieces of work were put on display (*KNT*, 18 August).

In an exhibition of paintings and graphic works, a collection of

58 paintings done by 37 outstanding painters of Kirghiz SSR was on display. This exhibition was opened on August 12 and was arranged at the gallery of the Soviet Science and Culture House in Kabul (*KNT*, 23 August).

A graphic and poster exhibition of Jamal Al-Afghani, a famous Palestinian painter, was inaugurated by the Chairman of the Artists Union of the DRA on August 22 in Kabul. Seventy two paintings were on display, out of which 15 paintings were on the 1982 war in Beirut. In his works Jamal has also showed the heroic struggles of his countrymen for the liberation of their homeland. This exhibition was opened for two weeks (*KNT*, 00 August).

ACKU
Serial
NS
371-2
A373
No. 41

STRATEGIC STUDIES

(Quarterly Journal)

Published by

**The Institute of Strategic Studies
Sector F-5/2
(P.O. Box 1173) Islamabad, Pakistan**

**Contains Stratagems, Strategic Map Review,
Research Articles on Strategy and Allied
Disciplines and Book Reviews**

Subscription Rates:—

<i>Annual</i>	:	Pakistan	Rs.	50/-	
		Overseas	\$	10/-	(including surface postage)
<i>Single Copy</i>	:	Pakistan	Rs.	15/-	
		Overseas	\$	3/-	(including surface postage)

Available in all major bookshops in Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta, Karachi, and Sialkot. Also reaching out to over 150 centres of learning abroad.

